ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,074—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "ASSAM," SAILING 25th May, the Launch to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCK'S STEPS (No. 15 Shed), at 3 P.M., every FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be LANDED at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ..
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ..
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd ..
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ..
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th ..
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ..
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th ..
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ..
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ..
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ..
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st ..

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

THE S. S. "CHYEBASSA" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 22, 1894. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 31st May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 26th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1894. Agents.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Sanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, *Acting Agent.*
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR NATIVE UNDER-GRADUATES.

IN FAILING HEALTH,
VIGOUR, APPETITE, SLEEP.

VIROL.

A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION, OFFERS A COMPLETE RESTORATIVE.

IT will promote and sustain mental power and produce permanent physical vigour. It is both a Medicine and a Dietetic, an alterative and a builder. It can be taken with relish. The body weight should be taken at intervals of a week.

Per Jar, Rs. 2-14, and Rs. 5-2 Nett.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

TRADE MARK

BEG to intimate to the Medical Profession, Surgeons and Superintendents of all Medical Institutions that they have issued their new Drug Catalogue, and that they are prepared to give Special Terms to Large Consumers.

Catalogues free on application at their Establishments in
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE AND CO.'S

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT FELT FAWN,
SOFT FELT BROWN,
SOFT FELT BLACK,
FROM Rs. 7-8.
CLERICAL SOFT FELT, Rs. 8-8.
BAG TOP CAPS..................FROM Rs. 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."

"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY."—

TREZUKA:

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by the which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it givos tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goite or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthmas, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm of inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; immediate legal proceedings will be taken against all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

Wholesale Agents for India, TREACHER Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ......from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45	0

CASH OR V. P. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be..............Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant...	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia ...	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently *on ice.*
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	2	8
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.

European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

OCEANA HERMITAGE.

WE have pleasure in drawing the attention of Messes, Clubs, and our Constituents generally to a Parcel of this very High-class WINE which has been Maturing in our Cellars for upwards of 6 years. Rs. 25-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. L. LEFTWICH, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 29th May, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the above Company that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1894, at 4-30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 15th day of May 1894, viz. :—

"That the Capital of the Company be Reduced from Rs.400,000 divided into 2,000 Shares of Rs.200 each to Rs. 175,000 divided into 1750 Shares of Rs. 100 each and that such reduction be effected by cancellation of the 250 Shares of Rs. 200 each, which have not been issued and by repayment to the holders of 1,000 fully paid up shares of Rs. 200 each capital to the extent of Rs. 100 per Share and to the holders of 750 Shares of Rs. 200 each on which are paid up Rs. 150 per Share, capital to the extent of Rs. 50 per Share and extinguishing the liability of Rs. 50 per Share on the said 750 Shares of the Company on which are paid up Rs. 150 per Share, and by reducing the nominal value of the said 1,750 Shares of the Company from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 each, such Shares to be deemed to be Fully Paid Up."

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to Two P.M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1894, for WORKS in Pipe Sewers, Manholes, Automatic Flush-Tanks and Metal Vent-Shafts in KALACHAUKI ROAD.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. Two Hundred and Fifty only, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th May, 1894.

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA.

BOMBAY OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC OPINION

On the Remarkable Progress made by the Company :—

THE COMPANY, which is an off-shoot of the original SUN, has been in existense under three years, and already in the Life Department it has accumulated a Balance of Assets exceeding £40,000, a most creditable result.—*Financial Times.*

As its name indicates, it is a connection of the SUN LIFE of world-wide fame, but its operations are conducted chiefly in India. . . . . It goes without saying that an offspring of the SUN LIFE is directed with the enterprise and discretion that characterise the management of the Parent Institution. . . . It is evident it has begun well, and there is every indication that it will in course of time occupy an important position in the field it has marked out for itself.—*Financial News.*

Full particulars can be had on application to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.

TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER

BREWERY.

UNION JACK BRAND.

The Tottenham Lager Beer obtained Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

BY ROYAL

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT,

PURVEYORS OF LAGER BEER

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Rs. 8. Infinitely Superior to the Badly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold. —MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE SUN LIFE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. Accident Insurance on very favourable Terms. Full particulars on application to Messrs ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GILLINGHAM'S CIMENT, Cast-Iron Rain Water Pipes, Stone Drainage Pipes of all Sizes, FOR SALE, Cheap. Also Accessories. Apply F. FISCHER and Co., No. 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few good Single and Double ROOMS will be Available from the 25th instant.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—Near the Victoria Gardens, Victoria Road, Byculla, only three minutes walk from Tram and Railway Station. Situated in a cool, healthy, airy, and Convenient Locality. Terms moderate.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, to Increase a Thriving Mofussil Business. Will pay Ten per cent. Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, FRUITS & MANGOES, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

FOR BUILDERS.—For Sale, Old Teakwood and other Building Materials, at the Tank Bunder Saw Mills. Also a large Travelling Crane, one Iron Tank 34 by 17 feet. Apply to HUSSANALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE, on the Premises.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage, Annas 4.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, Cherries, Apricots, Greengages, Apples, &c., Rs. 2 per lb. CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Cawnpore Twill Sleeping Suits, Cool and Comfortable, well made and finished. White or Fancy Stripes. Rs. 13-8 for 3.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Medows Street.

PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of Unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 25, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 42, Colaba Road, Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture made to order, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, very handsome Satsuma and Kaga vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built comfortable landau, a handsome powerful bay Australian horse, very quiet, sets of single and double harness, lady's side saddles, guns, revolvers, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Colonel PEARSE, Commanding, R. A.

The property of another Gentleman—

One English gig, very stylish and smart, capital chance for military officers and others wanting a stylish trap.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Jafferabad cow in milk.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 four-seated open carriage in good order.
1 strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 bay Australian pony and harness.
1 strong-built single-seated office-shigram.
1 black Arab pony quiet to ride and drive.
1 Bay Arab, 13-2, 6 years, quiet to ride and drive (plays polo).

AUCTION SALE OF TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Toshakhana articles belonging to the Government of Bombay, consisting of pieces of silk khess shawls, silk khess with gold borders, one sword, one gold enamelled box, copies of Dossabhoy Framjee's travel in Great Britain, copies of Cursondas Mooljee's travel in Great Britain, in Marathi and Gujerati, Gujerati and Maharathi translations of Prof. Max Muller's lectures by B. Malbari.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office—A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba—

45 bales cotton (damaged by fire) Invoice 71 of 26-3-94.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 25, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SILVERWARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees, Krushnajee Rungjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Cumulsey Premjee, the mortgagor, the following :—

Silver ornaments called kundors, kudla, toda, lunger, panjdi, athasia, and silver pots, called koondi, tapeli, vatki, jaljari, gadva, lotas, kalasia, handa, gagar, tat and thali.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 square pianoforte by Schroder.
6 new hand-sewing machines.
14 doz. strong bentwood chairs.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Cassumbhoy, ex Etera—
E C—18254-55 1/2—3 cases flower vases and flower stands Eden lights, liquor sets, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 high bicycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 300 TONS WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kallian Street, opposite Prince's Dock, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Nansee Khairaj and Co., and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Sewdayal Luxminarayen—

300 tons white Delhi wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KOLIWADA, AT WORLEE.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Philip Norbert De Sa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Aitwar Kalia and Dhurma Aitwar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of March, 1891 the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being at Worlee, Koliwada, outside the Fort, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 63 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under ward No. 501, street No. 60, and bounded on the east by the house of Naruji Koli, on the west by the house of Bhowria Mundia, on the north by the land of Vurjeewundass Madhowdass, and on the south by a public passage and which said dwelling house and premises are now in the occupation of Aitwar Kalia and Dhurma Aitwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application, may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF UNSEVICEABLE STORES AND TOOLS AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory, Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 5th prox., at 2 p. m.

A large quantity of scrap iron and steel, three lathis, and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 25, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISH
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explain the remedy, MARSTON treatment by local application, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 22, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th May, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th May, 1894.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

FRANK CARTER,
6, "Lyons Range,"
Calcutta.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 11th, 1894, for the Supply of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1894 :—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I., II. and III., and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV., on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specifications and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, Oils or Clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.-M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed—

Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th May, 1894.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply, during the year 1894-95, of the undermentioned Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture :—

FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Jerseys, White-woollen, with Badges	No.	430
Cloth, Grey, great coat, No. 2, Water-proofed	Yds.	3,350
Serge, white, lining	"	46,600
Flannel, grey, 54"	"	13,500
Canvas staying	"	6,000
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	"	49,600
" grey 36" M. T.	"	7,700

FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Cloth, drab, white-list	Yds.	3,800
" Dark-green "	"	15,100
" Dark-blue "	"	980
" Cavalry Grey "	"	620
" Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats	"	10,500
Serge, dark-blue, ordinary	"	52,900
" dark-green "	"	8,700
Cotton, grey, 36" M. T.	"	10,500
Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes	"	10,000

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on Printed Forms obtainable at the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur) and must be accompanied by 2-yard Samples of the materials Tendered for.

Tenders will be opened on the 1st of June, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipur, the 6th April, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3	4	7 feet by 9 feet	7	0
5½ " " 7½ "	4	6	7 " " 10 "	8	0
6 " " 6 "	4	0	7 " " 12 "	9	8
6 " " 8 "	5	6	7 " " 14 "	11	0
6 " " 9 "	6	0	7½ " " 7½ "	6	4
6½ " " 6½ "	4	8	7½ " " 10 "	8	8
6½ " " 9 "	6	12	7½ " " 12 "	10	4
6½ " " 10 "	7	8	7½ " " 14 "	12	0
6½ " " 12 "	9	0	7½ " " 18 "	15	8
6¾ " " 6¾ "	4	14	8¼ " " 8¼ "	7	4
6¾ " " 8 "	6	0	8¼ " " 10 "	8	14
6¾ " " 9 "	6	12	8¼ " " 20 "	17	12
6¾ " " 10 "	7	8	8¼ " " 24 "	21	4
6¾ " " 12 "	9	0	8½ " " 8½ "	8	0
7 " " 7 "	5	8	9 " " 9 "	9	8
7 " " 8 "	6	5	10 " " 3½ "	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2	2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5 " " 6 "	2	8	7 " " 7 "	4	2
5 " " 7½ "	3	2	7 " " 9 "	5	4
5½ " " 5½ "	2	9	7 " " 10 "	6	0
5½ " " 7½ "	3	8	7 " " 12 "	7	4
5½ " " 11 "	5	3	7½ " " 7½ "	4	8
6 " " 6 "	3	0	7½ " " 9 "	5	10
6 " " 7 "	3	8	7½ " " 10½ "	6	9
6 " " 8 "	4	0	7½ " " 12 "	7	8
6 " " 9 "	4	8	7½ " " 15 "	9	6
6 " " 10 "	5	0	7½ " " 18 "	11	4
6 " " 11 "	5	8	7½ " " 20 "	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4	6	18 inches square, ...	3 3	0 6
20 " " ...	4	8	20 " " ...	3 3	12 14
22 " " ...	5	4	22 " " ...	4	6
24 " " ...	5	8	24 " " ...	4	12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6	4	32 by 72 inches......	16	0
32 by 32 "	7	0	34 by 34 "	8	0
32 by 45 "	10	0	34 by 45 "	10	8
32 by 54 "	12	0	34 by 72 "	17	0

Second Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6	0	32 by 54 inches......	10	0
32 by 45 "	8	0	34 by 34 "	6	8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6	0	28 by 36 inches......	6	8
34 by 34 "	7	0	34 by 34 "	7	8
34 by 45 "	9	8	34 by 45 "	10	0
34 by 54 "	11	0	34 by 54 "	11	8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3	4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3	8
27 by 36 " stout	4	8	22 by 36 " blue check	3	12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4	8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7	8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5	0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8	0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6	0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9	12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, DOYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE........................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..............................Rs. 5
Second do. ...." 2-8
Third do. ...." 2-8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. ....4½ "
Third do. ....2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ...." 6
Quarterly ...." 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum..................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly....................................." 6
Quarterly......................................." 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Presidency Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	325 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	104
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,825
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	12,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	825
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	395
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,088	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	16 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,590
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Veulshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES, Yearly Rs.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	1,300	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	1,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	16	200 21
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 6	1,050

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	103½
Three-and-a-half per cent	100½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	117 and 119
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	103½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Idzimi Maru entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Clan Sinclair yesterday; and the steamer Kurrachee and barque Sophia Joakin left it yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Toolaji Ramji, residing at Lohar Chawl, has reported to the police that his child, aged five years, was playing in front of his house, on Wednesday evening, when it was enticed away and robbed of a pair of gold ear-rings and a pair of wristlets, of the collective value of Rs. 26.

THE LATE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has forwarded, through the Political Secretary to Government, the following message to Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomji, the Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay:—"His Excellency desires his sympathy to be expressed to the family of the late Consul-General in their bereavement."

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	The Times	C. Coote.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	Olivia	Marriatt.
Selection	Reminiscences of Scotland	Fred Godfrey.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Galop	The Bombay Riots	C. G. Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Titl.
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	Iris	Bucalossi.
Serenata	Der Engel Lied	Braga.
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Lancers	Faust up to Date	Meyer Lutz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRAVERY OF A TRAMWAY EMPLOYE.—On Wednesday morning, a horse attached to a victoria, belonging to a Parsee, named Cowasji Cursetji, was being driven along Abdul Rahman Street towards Pydhownee, when it took fright at a native band, that was playing on the verandah of a house and bolted down the street. Hurry Tookaram, an employe in the Tramway Company, attempted to stop the runaway animal, and in doing so was knocked down. He was picked up and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination Hurry was found to have sustained a fracture of two of his ribs. Neither was the carriage damaged nor the horse injured.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Trikumji Govind, against whom stood several previous convictions, with theft of iron and lead weights belonging to Bhagoo, a woman, having a grocer's shop at Ramwady. On Wednesday morning, a police sepoy saw accused passing along Ramwady with several weights tied up in his *dhotee*. He was arrested on suspicion as he was already known to the police, and on inquiry it was found the weights were lifted up by the accused in the morning when he went there on pretence to purchase some spices. The Magistrate sentenced accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AT IT AGAIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Marootee Balla, a notorious character, was charged before Mr P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of a *saree*, valued at Rs. 2-4-0, belonging to Ethoo Bhicaji a mill-hand, residing at Gilder Street. On the night of Tuesday the accused was seen walking away with the *saree*, which was left on the verandah, when he was arrested by a neighbour and given into police custody. The accused against whom stood five previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship in passing sentence on the accused remarked that if the property involved in the case, had not been of a trivial nature, he would have committed him to take his trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed in the dock Fattoo Kareem, a Mahomedan weaver, a native of Konaghar, in the District of Pallonpore, at present residing in Bombay. The charge was one of having, on or about 8th instant, at Konaghar, in the district of Pallonpore, committed murder, by maliciously causing the death of a Mahomedan, named Fathoo Noorji vallad Valli Gaji and also abetting three other persons in the commission of the offence. It appears that a few days ago a cousin of the murdered man received a letter in Bombay from a relative at Pallonpore, stating that out of the four persons who had committed the murder at Konaghar, three were arrested at Pallonpore, while the fourth offender was still at large, and was believed to have absconded to Bombay. On Wednesday night, the recipient of the letter gave certain information to the police, in consequence of which accused was arrested on suspicion at Duncan Road. The Magistrate remanded the accused for a week pending the arrival of the warrant from Pallonpore.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—On Wednesday evening, an indecent assault was alleged to have been committed on a widow, named Ittee, aged twenty-eight years, behind the Municipal chowkey, in the centre of the Municipal Gardens on the Flats to the south of Clark Road, by a Purdesee, named Jungee Beepah, aged twenty-four years, and a Municipal chowkidar, named Mahabil Ragoonath, a Brahmin priest, employed by the Municipality in the chowkey. It appears that on the evening in question Ittee was returning home from her work in a mill at Chinchpoogly, when she was met on the way, by one Succaram Mahipatty, a cartman, with whom she was on intimate terms, and they both proceeded as far as the Municipal Gardens on the Flats, to the south of Clark Road, where their progress was stopped by Jungee, who arrested them on the ground that they had trespassed on his master's property, and took them to a Municipal chowkey in the centre of the gardens, where they saw Mahabil, the chowkidar, employed by the Municipality. Here Succaram was confined by the chowkidar Mahabil and the Purdesee Jungee, both of whom afterwards took the woman to the other side of the chowkey, and having gagged her committed rape. Jungee Beepah and Mahabil Ragoonath were yesterday placed by Inspector Flemming before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on charges of wrongfully confining Succaram Mahipatty, under Section 342, and of committing rape. The Magistrate adjourned the case till to-day.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Narsingdas Dwarkadas Byragi, inhabitant of mauze Takli, taluka Akola, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and late a Forest Guard in the Parner Taluka, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.—Polo players throughout the Poona District will rejoice at the decision which was come to at a meeting of polo players in Poona, on Monday last, to hold annually in addition to the regular tournament held towards the close of each Poona season, a second class polo tournament open only to players in the Poona district. This tournament will commence on Monday, the 20th August next. The following teams may compete:—(*a*) Any two Batteries of Artillery combined, with or without R. A. Staff. (*b*) Departments combined. (*c*) Any two Native Infantry Regiments combined. (*d*) Any Regiment. (*e*) H. E. the Governor's Staff. (*f*) Staff (exclusive of Government House). The entrance fee for each team is Rs. 40. The winning team will receive all the entrance fees. —*Deccan Herald.*

THE 22nd Heavy Battery provided a capital programme of events at their annual sports on Friday, at Mooltan. Being quartered in the Fort they have little or no flat ground available, so the spot chosen bordered the road surrounding the city, which, though dusty, afforded ample opportunities for a large crowd of natives to assemble. Major Murchison and Mr. McCheyne are the only officers now with the Battery, and ran the show with much hospitality and great energy. One elephant, assisted by a *chupattie* dangled before him, made short work of 50 natives in a tug-of-war, and the bullock race showed unusual speed on the part of the stately Central Indian bullocks brought up with the battery from Mhow.

THERE seems to be a great want for a really good and harmless Face Powder, which a Lady of Fashion would desire, and what is better than Blanc de Camellia, which is perfectly pure and harmless.—2s. 6d. MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 22nd May, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st, 13 feet 11 inches against 13 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvesting completed. Late spring crops flourishing except in Sujaval taluka where they are slightly damaged by insects. Kharif sowings commenced in Shahbandar division and Ghorabari taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 2 inches against 7 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Kharif preparations commenced in three talukas. Rain in two talukas; total 11 cents. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and division of rabi produce continues. Preparations for Kharif progressing. Fodder insufficient and dear in three talukas. Wheat damaged by rust in two talukas. Cattle in poor condition in Shahdadpur. Rain 7 cents in Sakrand.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops threshed and generally divided. Kharif arrangements rogressing.

Thar and Parkar.—Adhava crops in valley flourishing.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 19th May 1894).—Rain maximum at Gogha 47 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 3 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad city 28 cents. Lands are being prepared for early kharif crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring of lands continues. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 19th May 1894).—Rain maximum 30 cents in Thasra, minimum 2 cents in Kaira; average for the district 4 cents. Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 19th May 1894).—Slight rain in Jalalpor and Mandvi. Lands are being prepared for next season's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Preparations of lands for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing completed in the Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Peint talukas and in progress in others. Lands are being prepared for the ensuing kharif and rice crops. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind northerly on 19th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress and completed in places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 cent in the Vengurla taluka. Rab-burning in progress.

Poona.—Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 19th May 1894).—Rain in Sangola 5 cents. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of hundi crops in progress in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the prce of jowari in the Karmala and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rain in Tasgaon 2 inches 74 cents, slight in Koregaon. Preparation of lands for the next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in Bagevadi 32, Bagalkot 5 and Bijapur 3 cents. Lands are being prepared for next season.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 14 cents; total 3 inches 24 cents. Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain in Ranebennur, Hangal, Kalghatgi and Kod, varying from 40 cents in Kod to 8 cents in Kalghatgi. Sowing of paddy commenced. Lands are being prepared for other monsoon crops.

Kanara.—Rain in four talukas; maximum 13 cents in Ankola, minimum 5 cents in Honavar. Sowing commenced on coast. Garden produce healthy. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Rain 35 cents. Cultivation of soil and watering of sugarcane in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot. Ploughing of land continues. Rainfall at Chotila, Vithalgadh and Wadhwan varying from 11 to 75 cents.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural Stock in fair condition. Lands are being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity in Okhamandal; 949 labourers on relief works.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Undelivered Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allen, C H
Affleck, Miss
Aberigh Macky, Lt-Col
Andrews, James
Aron, Klara
Armachilde, Sigma
Ascherfort, Mrs
Aldham, C J
Bholananth
Bell, Capt, R A
Biges, E
Baldwin, W
Berkowich, Fanny
Beerr, Alfr C
Cohen, Anna
Challenger, H L
Cole, Gunner C, 94185
Cherstien, Miss A J
Cunningham, G H
Clough, R-vd J E
Davis, S W
Dwarkanath Ghose
Dandee, Dr J C
Dosabhai Cooverji Patel
Figveirrdo, D F
Fox, H W
Fendall, W
Fruberg, Miss B
Forrestor, A
Gillon, Mrs
Galdie, A L
Hardings, D Lyn
Harrison, Miss E
Harrison, J E
Hancock, Capt W W
Hamilton, F W Dougles
Haldsworth, Mrs E J
Heller, Max
Harland, Xsoni W M
Hall, Surg-Capt G E
Inglis, A E
Ioes, R J
Jolinson, C
Jones, Capt R D
Johanson, Chas
Johanson, Mrs AG
King Joseph
Kanurruther
Leslie, N
Lestrange, J
Lad, B T
Lengley, J M
Maconachie, A F
Mowls, Mrs
Madge, D F
Merk, Frauz
Milloy, H
Morris, Mrs
McGourr, David
Neville, Mrs
Owen Chas
O'Reilly, Bgdr-Surg
Orr, Geo
Pinchasik, S
Prato, Leon
Pellon, F
Phelan, Jos
Ryan, Mrs
Rosenblum, M
Robertson, C C
Rubbrecht, Marie
Reiter, Rebuca
Rosenberg, M
Roper, Miss
Sharplin, J
Sharp, H A
Sieberg O Ho
Spena, R
Stevens, J T Mrs
Senter, Antonis
Smith, George
Sanafor, Jome R
Saunders, Rob
Stuart, Dr
Saldanah, LaMartin
Sturzenegger, P
Thernton, Mrs
Thomas, A H
Tate, Mrs
Van, Ingen Harry
Winckler, C I
Willcox, H W
Williams, Capt
White, Mrs
Wilson, Gordon
Wright, Barton
Wood, E S
Watling, G W
Wells Miss E F
Williams, E H
Xydias, T
Xavier, Mrs M

IT takes a long time to get news from East Africa, observes the *Pioneer*, and that must be our apology for noticing a smart bit of work some months ago by the small body of Sikhs then under the orders of Captain C. E. Johnson and Lieutenant C. A. Edwards. A certain slave-dealing chief, named Kiwaora, had to be dealt with. His outlying villages had been burned at odd times, but he had his headquarters at a strongly fortified town three miles from Kota-Kota on Lake Nyassa, and a regular expedition had to be undertaken against him. The two Indian officers with 103 Sikhs and two 7-pounder guns manned by Makua men, and a rabble of friendly natives, advanced on the town, which was found to be a collection of mud huts thatched with grass. The place was easily fired with the incendiary shells, which have proved so useful in all these operations. The friendlies rushed in, but were driven back by a few stray shots, their cowardice being most marked. It was then found that Kiwaora with all his fighting men were in a stronghold, masked by trees, to the right of the town. The chief was formally summoned to surrender, and on his refusing, the Sikhs and Makuas stormed the fort. They found themselves face to face with a mud wall 20 feet high and 20 feet thick at the base, with a wide ditch in front and wooden spikes placed so as to check any rush. The wall was loopholed, and had flanking defences also. There was some delay in forcing the outer defences, and when these had been taken an inner citadel had to be attached. The defenders were so astounded at the temerity of the Sikhs in rushing the fort that they were panic-stricken after a few volleys at close quarters and fled in confusion. A large number were killed, Kiwaora himself being shot. His right-hand man, a half-caste Portuguese Arab, was taken prisoner, while his cattle, livory, and stores were captured. The place was full of slaves, who were at once restored to freedom. This was most complete success obtained up to that time, and Captain Johnson must have been highly pleased with it, as he had to return to India shortly afterwards. The Sikhs lost only one man, mortally wounded. They proved yet again that they are unsurpassed where dash and determination have to be relied on to turn the scale against great odds.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists tores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·602	W S W	3	109·0	81·5	23	...	7·00	+3·34
Agra	29·603	S W	7	111·5	82·7	24	...	2·96	+1·18
Cawnpore	29·619	W	7	101·9	83·0	33	...	2·32	...
Allahabad	29·571	W N W	8	111·1	84·2	34	..	3·98	+1·59
Jhansi	29·635	W	5	110·2	88·2	22	..	4·62	+2·78
Jacobabad	29·644	Calm	4	115·6	78·6	15	..	1·22	+0·13
Karachi	29·789	W S W	18	92·0	79·8	78	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·679	S W	7	108·1	77·9	43	...	4·20	+2·41
Ajmore	29·714	S W	13	104·4	84·5	44	...	3·10	+1·34
Deesa	29·788	W N W	10	106·4	78·0	63	...	2·22	+1·59
Ahmedabad	29·830	Vari.	3	105·3	79·6	68	...	1·96	..
Bhuj	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Rajkot	29·820	W	15	105·4	74·7	61	...	1·87	+1·19
Veraval	29·842	W N W	10	88·1	78·3	79	...	2·36	...
Neemuch	29·731	W S W	9	103·8	77·7	48	...	2·77	+1·50
Indore	29·760	W N W	6	103·1	79·1	70	...	2·84	+1·55
Saugor	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Jubbulpor	29·677	W	4	107·5	79·1	30	...	2·92	−0·49
Hoshangabad	29·710	W S W	2	106·9	79·6	36	...	6·46	+4·02
Khandwa	29·750	N W	12	106·2	76·3	50	...	1·11	−0·67
Raipur	29·656	W S W	7	111·5	84·5	41	...	1·03	−2·42
Nagpur	29·679	N N W	7	109·3	82·0	22	...	3·58	+0·12
Amraoti	29·716	W N W	6	109·2	81·3	33	...	1·69	−1·40
Akola	29·727	N W	11	107·7	83·7	46	...	2·93	−0·51
Surat	29·833	W S W	L	97·7	79·6	68	...	0·77	+0·38
Malegaon	29·794	W N W	11	103·3	75·1	68	...	1·86	−0·04
Bombay	29·853	W N W	8	91·4	82·5	72	...	1·91	+0·93
Poona	29·840	W	12	101·1	73·8	66	0·09	3·00	+0·08
Aurangabad	29·821	N W	7	103·5	73·2	56	0·06	5·06	..
Sholapur	29·840	N W	8	101·7	74·0	60	0·04	0·79	−2·50
Ratnagiri	29·835	N N W	6	91·9	81·8	80	...	0·39	−0·73
Belgaum	29·830	Calm.	...	91·2	67·6	77	0·18	9·25	+3·65
Goa	29·815	N	13	91·0	81·0	79	...	4·30	..
Karwar	29·838	N N E	4	91·2	80·1	71	...	2·84	−2·70
Mangalore	29·831	N N W	3	90·3	79·9	77	...	8·35	−0·78
Calicut	29·837	Calm	11	90·8	79·5	78	...	26·81	+10·68
Cochin	29·856	Calm	M	89·3	78·6	77	...	17·84	−8·13
Bangalore	29·877	W S W	6	88·8	66·3	86	1·20	10·49	+1·29
Secunderabad	29·822	W N W	7	101·2	72·9	72	0·50	6·76	+2·37
Masuliptm	29·799	S S W	7	97·7	82·5	86	...	21·78	+11·82
Bellary	29·875	E	5	95·9	69·5	76	2·30	5·31	+0·77
Cuddapah	29·838	N W	...	102·2	75·8	70	0·13	10·01	+1·42
Madras	29·823	S S W	10	101·0	82·0	71	...	...	...
Coimbatore	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	29·838	S W	5	103·1	79·8	61	...	19·11	+4·89
Negapatam	29·828	S W	11	100·6	80·3	71	...	46·25	+11·03
Colombo	29·879	S W	9	86·5	75·0	79	0·97	49·02	−4·07
Aden	29·824	Calm	5	97·3	80·8	82	...	1·93	−0·66

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Goa and Mangalore and has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep over the greater part of the country. Winds are north-easterly at Karwar and Bellary, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Akola, 18 at Allahabad and 16 at Jeypore, Ajmere and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Raipur and Negapatam, and the minimum 7° in excess at Ajmere and 5° to 7° in defect at Khandwa, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Raipur, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Allahabad. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Bellary (2·30"), over an inch at Bangalore (1·20) about an inch at Colombo, and light to moderate showers at Aurungabad, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The weather conditions are favourable for local scattered showers in the Bombay and Madras Psesidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Pressure has given way slightly over nearly the whole of India. Changes are, as yesterday, very irregular, indicating a continuance feebly of unsettled conditions. Pressure distribution is practically unchanged the chief features being persistent. The largest deficiency is in North Behar and Bengal and excess in Burma and the Peninsula. Winds have increased in South Bengal, and are blowing very strongly to-day. Moderate to strong westerly winds are blowing in North-West and Cental India and North Deccan. Winds are very irregular in Southern India. The temperature has fallen it Bengal, Burma, and Madras which have received a moderate and a fairly general rain, chiefly from thunderstorms. The temperature is now most largely in excess in the N.-W. Provinces and Behar, and moderating in Bengal, the rain-falls ranging between one and three inches yesterday, at Diamond Island, Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Bhamo, Chittagong, Barrisal, Silchar, Bogra, Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Bellary. Unsettled weather continues in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·776
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·6
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	193

* From midnight to midnight.

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu* says:—In spite of all the agitation in India very little will be done in Parliament this session on behalf of the great Empire in the East. It is true that the organisation of forces in the defence of Indian interests was never so well done as it has been recently. But it would seem as if all the energy and effort had been spent in enrolling the forces leaving little of either energy or effort to carry on the work. It is greatly to be hoped that this state of things will be altered and that action commensurate with existing needs may be taken. The chances, however, are against this being accomplished. The question that has not taken a hold of the House of Commons before Whitsuntide is a question which becomes, what the French call, *une quantite negligeable.* We are within ten days of the Whitsuntide holidays and no Indian question of first rank has made a mark or has claimed for itself a first class position. This is ture alike of economic and political questions. Excepting Mr. Caine—and his is first class guerilla work—none of the Indian reformers are making any special effort. It is true the way is blocked, the Government has great matters in hand; nevertheless steady persistency, a little of the spirit exhibited by the Welshman Lloyd George, would compel the Government to find a day or days in which to discuss the exemption of cotton duties, the diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund, military expenditure, and a host of other matters of first-class importance affecting Indian affairs. Unless the unexpected happens, India will have as poor a "show" during the present session as it has had in recent years. And, somebody will be to blame if this is the case. Possibly, if an influential deputation is sent to England with the memorial of the Calcutta meeting on the cotton duties a fillip may be given to effort, but the outlook just now is as barren as it well can be.

ONE of the best "legal" puns was made by Lord Chelmsford when he was Sir Frederick Thesiger. He had objected to a learned serjeant who, in examining witnesses in a case in which he was engaged put leading questions. "I have a right," maintained the serjeant, doggedly, "to deal with my witnesses as I please." "To that I offer no objection," retorted Sir Frederick; "you may *deal* as you like, but you sha'n't *lead.*"

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain E R Robinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J S Leftwich arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr. G A Davey and 2 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Sinclair 1912 tons, Captain W Miller, arrived in harbour yesterdry from Liverpool (24th April) with a general cargo, Mr. J Harvey, Mr. Harvey and 9 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Fainaly Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 967 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on the 23 instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Warten by Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Hoosein and friend, Mrs. Byran and 2 children, Mr. Sheriff Duvjee, Mr Dawoodbhoy and 93 deck.

THE B I S N Co's. ss Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr B A Brendon, Mr Abdoola bin Farus, Mr Abdoola bin Nasar and Sons, Mr Faid bin Abdoola Mazai, Mr Sayed Ebrahim, and two sons, Mr Faid bin Abdoola, Mrs M H Mograj, and child, Mr Sayed Rashid Mr Khalaf Jawil, Mr Hajee Ali Khadari, Mr Ally Mahomed Hoosen, Mr Mahomed Imam Faradin, Mr Moola Ali and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
C	Arab	2722	Nash	Marseilles	31-5	K N & Co
E	Bhopal	1930	Hansen	Madras	25-5	J M & Co
F	I Maru	2090	Mackenzie	China	27-5	Tata & Sons
G	Tannadice	2408	Leimer	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub
H	Courtfield	2165	Shildrick	Not fixed		J Mackintosh
K	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	21-5	J Mackintosh
M	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
N	Start	1554	Thompson	Stettin		K Nixon & Co
O	Hannah M Bell		White	Trieste	30-5	Graham & Co
P	Centensima		Peters	Amsterdam		
Q	Bolemfontein	1764	Salmon	Amsterdam	28-5	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2481	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	2321	Taif	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
4	St. Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Ravena	1915	Cole	China	30-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2342	Bechtinger	Trieste		
8	Chyebassa	1714	Mitchell	Not fixed		J M & Co
9	Nurani	2748	Carson	Not fixed		J M & Co
10	Torr Head	3867	McCalmont	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
12	Imaum	2705	Pemberthy	Antwerp	24-5	E Bates & Co
13	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
16	Evelyn	1529	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	544	Gillett	Not fixed	M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Assyria (s)	Shepherd	Busreh, May 10.
24	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, April 26.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Miller	Liverpool, April 24.
	Lord Charlemont (s)	......	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Byculla (s)	Forbes	Rangoon, &c.
	Kurrachee (s)	Inch	Liverpool, &c.
	Sophia Joakim (bq)	Collins	Calcutta.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Chindwara (s)	Robinson	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kt. Commander, for Antwerp.
" Bhopal, for Madras, Calcutta, &c.
" Kerbella, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
17	Nowshera s	Rangoon
	Nadir s	Calcutta
	Rajputana s	Bombay
	Meanatchy s	Rangoon
18	Secundra s	Singapore
	Rothrupels s	Hamburg
19	Scindia s	Bombay
	Patna s	Bombay
20	Khandalla s	Calcutta
	Clan Monroe s	Coconda
	Eridan s	Colombo
	Sierra Estrula sp	New Port

DEPARTURES.

May.		
16	Goa s	Rangoon
	Goalpara s	Rangoon
17	Rajpootana s	Calcutta
	Unzinto s	Port Natal
18	Nowshera s	Negapatam
	Secundra s	Singapore
19	Nadir s	Bombay
	Patna s	Calcutta
	Meanatchy s	Calcutta
20	Eridan s	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—11 cases confectionery, Essoofally Russooljee 10 bales printing papers, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 150 cases whisky, C Phillimore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tresco s—54 cases provision &c, M Abdoolkhan.

Carthage s—7 cases provision &c, A M Sodder; 4 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 4 cases soap, and 13 cases papers, S A S Dawood; 100 cases gin, 60 cases champagne and 5 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 8 cases bacon, W B Green and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—166 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—102 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Rome s—1 qr-cask brandy, M Russu and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—250 casks epsom salt, Kursondas Nuthoo and Co.

Stolzenfels s—3 qr-casks portwine, and 1 qr-cask rectified spirit C Sorabjee.

Rheinfels s—2 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—4 bales tissue papers, Toeppen and Co; 2 casks brandy, J Jeejeebhoy.

Melpomene s—10 cases lamps, Ebram Nanjee; 2 cases glassware, Allymahomed Vully and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—55 bales straw boards, Hassonally Abdoolally

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—225 cwts coir yarn, Runchordas Khetsey; 226 bales hemp, Thos H Moore and Co; 3,250 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 230 bales wool, E D Sassooh and Co.

Australia s—150 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 115 bales wood Motee jaitha; 35 cases condiments, Maneckjee, Poonjajee and Sons; 110 bales wooi, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—17 bales skins and hides, C Jooma and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 29 bales skins, The South I Export Co; 726 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Assam s—1 box gold bar, Rs 64,000, The Agra Bank; 9 cwts ivory, E Pasia and Co; 2½ cwts ivory, Keshowlal Narrandass; 6 boxes gold bars (Rs 5,43,400) and sovereigns (Rs 5 600), N Cursetjee; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs 3,27,000). The National Bank of India.

FOR HAMBURG.

Courtfield s—55 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 351 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,012 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 3.000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 786 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Starlight s—330 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co; 1,037 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Torr Head s—310 cwts rapeseed, F Fisher and Co; 3,012 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—330 bales cotton and 161 cwts gum, Volkart Brotherrs; 500 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

Kt Commander s—2,001 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Enoch s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, Sanday and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

Arara s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Port Stephens s—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 32,003 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 500 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 570 bales cotton and 15,268 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

St Pancras s—800 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

St Regulus s—15 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,061 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Australia s—1,035 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2,500 cwts teelseed, 10,044 cwts linseed and 500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1 case garnets, S P Sam; 23 bales cotton and 12 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

Evelyn s—24 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 990 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 590 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 138 bags zedooria roots, Holl and Bombay Trading Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Evelyn s—850 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—375 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 35 chests opium, J Huribux; 5 chests opium, K Kalooram; 17 chests opium, B Purshotumdas; 10 chests opium, H Soondermull; 50 bales twist, Sorabjee Pallonjee.

Ravenna s—150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 37 chests sharkfins, M Hajee E Ellias; 37 cwts cloves, N Meanee; 30 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 275 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—MAY 24.

Lawrence, Andrew, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Trimulghery.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Kettlewell, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Mount Abu.

MAY 22.

Loch, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, on leave, to Mount Abu.

MAY 24.

Leumann, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th May, 1894.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant:—Gunner W Angelo.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* May 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—16th Bo Infy—Havaldar Major Narayanrao Sinde to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Dadu Kubal, deceased.

3rd Bo L Cavy—Kote Duffadar Tilok Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Ram Singh, deceased.

9th Bo Infy—Subadar Mirza Muhammad Beg to be Subadar Major vice Subadar Major Mhisyah, pensioned.

Vety Lieut Col J H B Hallen, C I E, is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut A LeG Jacob, I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut Col C M Browne, General List, Infy, till 5th Sept 1894, private affairs; Major F G Alexander, I S C, six months, medical certificate; and Lieut W C Walton, I S C, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months on medical certificate:—Col A R T McRae, Genl List, Infy, Comdt, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Lieut C F Templer, R A, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—24th Regt (Baluchistan) Bo Infy—Colour Havaldar, Sultan Khan to be Jamadar to complete Establishment.

B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col W S S Bisset, C I E, R E, is permitted to resign the Command of the Corps, at his own request.

The services of Surgn Captn J B Smith, M B, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balwant Moghe, Mamlatdar and second class Magte of the Dharwar Taluka in the Dharwar Dist, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Dharwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Knight, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte, first class, in the Dharwar Dist, to be a visitor of the District Jail at Dharwar.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Gururao, Mamlatdar, taluka Ron in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Maruti Sakharam Vinekar, Mamlatdar, taluka Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Ganesh Kashinath Lele, Mahalkari, petha Navapur in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram, Mamlatdar, taluka Chorasi and Magte of the second class in the district of Surat, with additional powers, specified.

H E in Council is also pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram to pass sentences of whipping.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to invest Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act, 1890.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram with power to try cases under the Opium Act I of 1878.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following officers in the Kolaba District to exercise, within the pethas mentioned against their names, the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act;—Azam Balkrishna Malhar Kale, acting Mahalkari of petha Khalapur; and A'zam Gopal Dhonddeo Ngudkar, acting Mahalkari of petha Nagothna.

Azam Sayad Ghulam Muhammad Saleh Shah, acting Head Munshi, taluka Moro in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magt of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr S Hammick, I C S., retiring:—Mr A B Steward, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, I C S, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar; Mr T Walker, M A (Edin), I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, pending further orders; Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, to be first grade Judge and Sessions Judge; and Mr G McCorkell, I C S, to be second grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr C E G Crawford, I C S, deceased:—Mr E H Moscardi, M A (Oxon), I C S, to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge, and to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, pending further orders; and Mr. A S Moriarty, Barrister-at-Law, I C S to be Assist Judge, F P, Broach, vice Mr Moscardi continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, pending further orders.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Surat is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district.

Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr Brooke is also appointed under Sect 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Wasudev Keshao Kunte, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Phchora in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Jeramdas Jhamrai has been appointed (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mehar in the Shikarpur Dist vice Mr Brijdas Partabrai, retired.

Rao Saheb Balvant Jiwaji Shedbal, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Devgad in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Naraindass Vishindass, acting Head Munshi, taluka Labdarya in the district of Shikarpur, is appoined a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Narayan Nilkant Sathe, sub pro tem. Head Karkun, taluka Indapur in the district of Poona, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that District, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on Mr. Abas Ali Khan Mahomed Khan Dehlvi, Special Magistrate of the third class within the municipal limits of the town of Godhra in the Panch Mahals District, additional power specified.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending the return of Mr T B Kirkham, Bar-at-law:—

Mr S Cooke, M A F I C F G S Assoc M Inst C E, to act in the first grade of the Educational Dept; and Mr F G Selby, M A, to Act in the second grade of the Educational Dept.

Mr H G Godbole and Rao Saheb K G Kelkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depty Educational Inspr, Satara Sub-Division, on the 7th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J A Baines, I C S, C S I, on his return to duty under this Govt, to act as Collr and Dist Magte Poona, and Dist Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District, pending further orders; and Mr. H F Silcock, I C S, on relief, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Thana, and Dist Registrar, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist, pending further orders.

Mr S Hammick is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt.

The undermentioned officers passed the Ordinary Lower Standard Departmental examination:—Passed with Credit.—Mr Ticumdas Bhavandas, Clerk, Cantonment Magistrade's Office, Hyderabad; Mr Ghanshamdas Khataumal, Munshi, Cantonment Magitrate's Office, Karachi; Mr Ranjitsing Khazansing, Clerk, Treasury Office, Sukkur. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 16th April 1894 the examamination in Law prescribed in Rule 4 of the Rules published in Govt Notification No. 2, dated 3rd Jany 1894, for the examination of officers of the Forest Dept:—Passed with Credit.—Mr. Ganesh Sakharam Hinge, Extra Assistt Consr of Forests, Satara. Passed.—Mr Balwant Ganesh Deshpande, Divisional Forest Officer, Ratnagiri; and Mr W F D Fisher, Assist Consr of Forests, Panch Mahals. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination:—*Passed with Credit.*—Mr L Robertson, I C S. *Passed.*—Messrs A S A Westropp, I C S, F G H Anderson, I C S, and Horace Page, I C S. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Anderson and Page passed an examination in Kanarese, and Messrs Robertson and Westropp an examination in Gujarathi and Marathi, respectively.

Mr Laurence Robertson, I C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr F G H Anderson, I C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Dharwar.

Mr Horace Page, I C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr J L Rieu, I C S, passed with credit the Lower Standard Departmental examination on the 18th April 1894.

Mr Rieu passed an examination in Sindhi.

Mr J L Rieu, I C S, to be an Assist Collector Sind.

Lieut H F Jacob, Assist Political Supt, Palanpur, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr L J Mountford, I C S, passed with credit the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr Mountford passed an examination in Sindhi.

The undermentioned officers passed the Ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examination:—Passed with Credit.—Mr Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari, Mahalkari of Uran, Kolaba; and Mr Raghunath Hari Lele, BA, Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Shahada, Khandesh. Passed.—Mr Balvant Chimnaji Kohojkar, Second Clerk, Collector's Office, Thana; Mr Keshav Babaji Shetphalkar, Karkun, Vernacular Branch of the Revenue Establisht, Commissioner, C D's Office; Mr Yeshvant Balappa Borekar, BA, acting Head Karkun, taluka Siddapur, Kanara; Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Gulvadi, BA, acting Head Karkun, taluka Karwar, Kanara; Mr Ganpalli Raghavender Kallianpurkar, BA, Second Clerk, Commissioner, S D's Office; Mr. Lakshman Krishna, Second Clerk, Collector's Office, Kanara; and Mr. Ramkrishna Venkatrao, BA, Karkun, taluka Kumta, Kanara.—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 4 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 and in supersession of Govt Notification No. 1416, dated 18th April 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased—(a) to appoint Mr. William Watt Newman to be Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act with effect from 25th April 1894; and (b) to fix Aden as the local extent of the duties of the said Inspector hereby appointed.

Assist Surg Framroz Shavaksha Davar, M. D. (Brus.), Assist to the Agency Surg Rajkot, has been allowed by H M's Sec of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieut Col W Osborn, R E, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotions:—Mr S B Doig, M Inst CE, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, permanent; Mr H G Palliser, M Inst, CE, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, permanent; Mr R B Joyner, M Inst, CE, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class permanent; Mr R B Joyner, M Inst CE, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary; Mr P Reynolds, M Inst, CE, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class temporary; Mr R R Menneer, Assoc M Inst, CE, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr S N Squire, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; and Mr H F Beale, Assoc M Inst, CE, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary.

Mr A S M Ritchie, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is attached to the Presidency Dist as a temporary measure.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 24.

The usual change to Friday having been made in our mail-day in view of the approach of the S.-W. Monsoon, our report this evening embraces a day less than usual. Although our busy export season is now drawing to a close, and produce continues to arrive daily in large quantities from the districts, the principal export markets remain without animation, and with the exception of an improved demand on one day for Cotton, both that staple as well as Wheat and Seeds have been dealt in to a very limited extent for the time of year. The excess in arrivals of this season's crop of Cotton over the previous one is now reduced to 34,500 bales Rates of Exchange have taken an upward turn this week, and though a portion of the advance has been lost this afternoon in sympathy with Calcutta, our quotations this evening are 3-16d. higher for Bank Bills and 5-32d. for Credits than they were last Friday. Money continues to be slightly easier. Government Paper has advanced ⅛ per cent. in Fours. Freights close steady, with last week's rates for May barely maintained. A moderate ready business has been done in Imports on about the basis of last week's prices; but there is very little passing in the way of indents for fresh supplies from the other side.

Money.—When the Presidency Bank's rates were reduced by one per cent. last Thursday, there was a slightly easier feeling in the Money Market, and apparently less demand for accommodation as far as the Bank itself was concerned, a state of things which was confined by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, notwithstanding that it showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of some 33 lakhs, at 109¾ lakhs. There had been withdrawals from Private Deposits last week to the amount of 25¾ lakhs; but, on the other hand, both in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been a considerable falling off, the net decrease in trade requirements being represented by 3¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 16¼ lakhs in the week preceding. There had, however, been heavy withdrawals from Government Deposits, which accounted for 31¼ lakhs of the 33 lakhs by which the Cash Balance had been reduced since the previous Saturday. Money remains slightly easier; but no further change has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay and the minimum remains at 9 per cent.

Exchange opened firmer on last mail-day at 1s. 0 5-8d. Telegraphic and 1s. 0 21-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 0 ¾ to 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the latter having been placed at 1s. 0¾d. for the mail. Forward quotations were 1s. 0 17-32 to 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, for June transfer, and 1s. 0¼d. for July; but the volume of business passing was limited, the market closing quiet. On Monday the market was steady at opening at 1s. 0 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 0 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail, and remained thereat all day. A fair amount of Bank Paper was taken by the Bazaar; and a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed, for May delivery, at 1s. 0 25-32d. and for June, at 1s. 0 ⅞d. for three months' sight Credits, July having been quoted at 1s. 0 11-16d., and August at 1s. 0 21-32d., The market opened firm on Tuesday, at 1s. 0 21-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 11-16d., for Demand, at which latter rate a fair amount was again taken for the Bazaar, and the rate then became 1s. 0 11-16d., for both media of remittance. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 0 25-32d., for ready and near forward delivery, and 1s. 0¾d., for the 8th June and 11-16 July, at which rates a fair amount of business was reported; forward Telegraphic being reported at 1s. 0 9-16d., for July transfer, and 1s. 0¼d. for September. Yesterday there was again a firm feeling at opening, at 1s. 0 11-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank Remittance, and nominally at 1s. 0 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, but the Bazaar having been on the stampede with re-sales, and merchants also following suit, rates began to harden, and a considerable business was reported in Bills, re-sales, and Gold. Three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 0 27-32d. for May delivery, and 1s. 0⅞d. for July, at the opening, and later, at 1s. 0⅞d. and 1s. 0 29-32d. for May, and 1s. 0 27-32d. and 1s. 0⅞d. for June, and 1s. 0 13-16d. for July; Bank Telegraphic rising meantime to 1s. 0¾d. ready, and 1s. 0⅝d. for forward transfer, at which business was reported.

This morning the market opened at 1s. 0 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits for May delivery, at which a fair amount of business was reported; also a lot of Demand re-sales, at 1s. 0 7/8d.; also Gold; and Telegraphic, for June transfer, at 1s. 0 25-32d., for all June, at 1s. 0¾d., and July and August, at 1s. 0 11-16d., at which several rates we heard of a fair amount of business being put through. Before long, however, Calcutta as usual, came weaker, and our market naturally followed suit, closing steady at about 1-16d. higher than the rates ruling in Calcutta, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 0 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 0 ⅞d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 0 25-32d.	,,
Do. 4	,,	1s. 0 13-16d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 0 7-8d.	,,
Credit 3	,,	1s. 0 7-8d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Documents 3	,,	1s. 0 29-32d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 0 31-32d.	,,
Francs 3	,,	135¼	,,
Do. 6	,,	136¼	,,

Government Paper opened last Saturday at 102 9-16 and 102 11-16 for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, but advanced in a firm market, to 102¾ in both positions, with buyers at the rate for the settlement; but thereafter the advance was partially lost, the cash price leaving off at 102 5/8; with 100¾ quoted for 3½ per Cents. On Monday, the market opened at 102¾ for Fours for Money, and 102 13-16 for Account, and remained steady in tone at these quotations throughout the day, closing, however, at an advance of 1-16 per cent. thereon, say at 102 13-16 and 102⅞ in the two positions, respectively. 100¼ was named for 3½ per Cents. The feeling was steady all day on Tuesday at the opening rates for Fours, say 102¾ for cash and 102 13-16 for the coming settling day, closing on the same level, in both positions. 100¼ remained the quotations for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday the market opened firm at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on the previous evening's rates for Fours, early business having been done at 103 1-16 and 103⅛ for Account. Thereafter a further rise took place in a firm market, quotations leaving off at 103 3-16 for Fours for cash, and 103¼ for the settlement at the end of the month, 100¼ was still quoted for 3½ per Cents. This morning 103 3-16 was quoted for Fours for Money and Account, and early business was done at 103¼ for the settlement, and afterwards at 103 3/8; but towards the close rates weakened and eventually left off at 103 1/8 for Fours in both positions; 100¼ nominal being quoted for 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 119. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 103¼.

Shares have been a quiet or dull market throughout the week; but there has been little movement in prices either way. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, than which we now give show a decline in Mill Scrip of Rs. 25 each in Dhun, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 20 in Empress; of Rs. 10 in Connaught; and of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit, and Imperial; while Alliance have advanced Rs. 30; Swadeshi, Rs. 20; and Luckmidas, Rs. 2½. In Press shares, Fort have advanced Rs. 50; and Volkarts, Rs. 10; while, on the other hand, Albert of Karachi have declined Rs. 20; and Mofussil, Rs. 7½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour have declined Rs. 10; and Port Canning Rs. 5; Badham Pile are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 during the week.

IMPORTS.

Yarns.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the week on the basis of our last quotations, the market having been steady in tone. The market for *Local Spinnings* closes quiet at the following official quotations, the Demand for Nos. 10s and 12s having continued this week.

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4¼		per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	,,	4 5/8		,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	,,	4 5/8	to 5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	,,	4¾	,, 5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	,,	5 9/16	,, 5¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	,,	5 7/8	,, 6	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	,,	6¼	,, 6⅜	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	,,	7 1/16	,, 7¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 40s	,,	,,	8¼		,,

Metals.—There has been a moderate demand for *Copper*, prices of which have advanced 4 annas per cwt. in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has also become dearer by 4 annas per cwt., a moderate business having been reported, and the tone of the market steady. *Iron* is steady and unchanged at last week's quotations.

Coal.—Business has been less active this week; but some small lots of ready *Yorkshire's* and Davison's have changed hands at Rs. 15¼ and Rs. 15 7-8 per ton, respectively. Some *Wallace's Merthyr Cardiff* has been sold at Rs. 7¾ per ton; and some *Watson's Hartley* at Rs. 14½ per ton. There is a demand for ready and near shipment of Cardiff in the market. Davison's West Hartley cannot be had for forward shipment. The market closes steady to firm as follows:—

West Hartley	Rs. 16 per ton ready.	
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 18 ,, ,,	Rs. 17½ forward.
Cardiff	Rs. 17½ ,, ,,	Rs. 17½ ,,

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—Except in one day, when a much better nquiry for this staple was felt, both from exporters and local spinners, leading to a considerably larger business in both directions, on the basis of previous rates, the market has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, prices, however, remaining steady throughout. The week's purchases for export sum up about 3,500 bales, consisting chiefly of Bengal, Oomra descriptions, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned; while the Mills have taken about the same quantity of Oomras, Dharwar, Bengal, and Bhownugger. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy than they ruled a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 38,500 bales compared with 50,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 62,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season as against last, now stands at 34,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	171—2 27-32d.
Do. F. G.	,,	155—2 19-32d.
Do. Good	,,	144—2 7-16d.
Belatee, Fine	,,	182—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	173—3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	,,	175—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	,,	169—2 15-16d.
Oomras F. Good	,,	183—3 5-32d.
Do. Good	,,	178—3 3-32d.
Broach, Fine,	,,	230—3 25-32d.
Do. Good	,,	218—3 19-32d.
Dholiera, Fine	,,	203—3 11-32d.
Do. F. G.	,,	189—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	,,	183—3 1-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	193—3 7-32d.
Westerns	,,	195—3⅛d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	258,000	221,500
Berar	260,500	220,500
Barsi and Nugger	78,500	71,000
Bengals	239,500	187,000
Hingunghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	52,000	36,000
Dhollera	265,000	319,000
Broach	121,500	176,000
Compta and Dharwar	51,500	56,500
Westerns and Madras	2,000	2,500
Total	1,332,000	1,297,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For 6 days	38,939	61,962	65,405
From 1st January to 23rd May	1,215,041	1,163,436	1,238,103
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	22,950	18,741	37,084
From 1st January to 23rd May	613,475	536,544	625,522
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 6 days	100	11,122	578
From 1st January to 23rd May	69,805	86,721	97,734

Wheat has attracted but little attention from shippers this week, only a small business having been reported from day to day, while prices declined one anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week, making quotations stand as follows, the tone of the market having been dull or quiet.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	14	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	3	13	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3	9	0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	5	0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	3	13	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	9	6	,,
Hard Red	,,	3	8	0	,,

Seeds.—At most only a moderate export business has been done during the past week in this market, demand having generally been limited, and the feeling quiet, while the price of *Linseed* has declined almost daily. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-0	to Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-1-0	to ,, 6-3-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 5-14-0	to ,, 6-1-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 5-10-0	to ,, 5-13-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 45-0-0	to ,, 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	,, 41-0-0	to ,, 42-0-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	163,310	329,079	610,267
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	1,941,499	3,709,001	5,718,576
Linseed for 6 days	241,290	145,694	138,980
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	4,237,193	2,967,174	2,823,749
Rapeseed for 6 days	186,221	261,914	55,011
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	2,234,725	3,077,280	822,100
Gingellyseed for 6 days	5,607	5,538	5,121
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	725,067	927,751	821,321

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	109,892	236,786	632,094
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	1,059,017	2,326,860	5,004,343
Linseed for 6 days	197,396	180,231	52,767
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	3,351,858	2,368,147	2,324,313
Rapeseed for 6 days	167,122	360,273	68,784
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	1,692,395	2,130,565	607,085
Gingellyseed for 6 days	33,638	5,734	14,062
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd May	799,550	1,041,414	862,789

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	...
Teheran	24	1	57 p.m.	...	29
Suez	24	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	32	—	1
,, Kurrachee	..	21	—	1
,, Madras	...	18	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, May 23.

10 p.m.	83·4

THURSDAY, May 24.

6 a.m.	82·5
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	89·0
4 p.m.	88·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

HE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWN—May 14, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Edward Brown, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDREWS—RAVENSHAW—May 10, at Newara Etiya, Ceylon, by the Rev J E Brine, M A, Charles Prideaux Andrews, Moondakotee, Darjiling, youngest son of the late Rev W Andrews, B D, Sub-Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and Rector of Somerford, Wilts, to Emily Lalande, eldest daughter of the late John Hurdis Ravenshaw, of East Sheen, Surrey, and of Mrs Ravenshaw, Richmond

DEATHS.

MAUNSELL—May 10, at Delhi, of fever, Frederick William Maunsell, M A, A M I C E, Executive Engineer, P W D, Western Jumna Canal, fourth son of John Maunsell, Esq, Edenmore Raheny, Co Dublin, aged 35 years.

SCRIVENER—May 9, at Assansol, Bengal, Annie Maria, the beloved wife of Edgar T Scrivener, aged 45 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

Two political incidents which may have considerable importance have taken place at the same moment. The French Ministry which seemed so strong has fallen before a combination of the Monarchical Rights and the Socialist Rads. A Treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the King of the Belgians which deals in part of some territory of that State to which France has constituted itself heir-presumptive, and in part with territory on the Upper Nile which is nominally at least subject to Egyptian or Turkish sovereignty. We seem to have in this latter incident the materials of a new controversy with France and the possible re-opening of the Egyptian question in an acute form. In respect to the latest Ministerial crisis in Paris it is not quite easy to understand how a combination between the Right and the Socialists has placed the Casimir Perier Ministry in a minority of fifty. The elections of August last gave the Republicans 292 seats, the Socialist Radicals 187, the Monarchical Reactionaries 58, and the Rallied-Monarchists—who at the suggestion of the Pope rallied to the Republic—35. A coalition between the Monarchical Right consisting of 58, with the Socialist 187 would only give 245 votes against the Republican 292. Even counting the 35 Rallied with the Right the Government ought to have had a majority of Republican Moderates. Yet they were in a minority of 50, and have resigned. Clearly their defeat must be as much due to a defect on the part of the Ministerial majority as to the combination between the Monarchical Right and the Socialists. There can be only one opinion of the folly of the Right and of those Moderates who may have voted with them, in coalescing with the Socialists to upset the Government to the cry of "Vive la Commune." The Ministry on their part were badly advised in resisting the proposal to allow Government servants employed on the State Railways to attend the Railway Employes' Congress now assembling in Paris. Such a course should not have been taken when there was a possibility of defeat. This is the thirty-first Ministry which has fallen since the Republic was established twenty-four years ago. The treaty between Great Britain and the King of the Belgians which in effect exchanges a certain Province on the Upper Nile to which a Belgian Expedition was despatched a couple of years ago against a strip of territory belonging to the Congo Free State unites Lake Tanganyika with Lake Albert Edward appears to have excited considerable anger in the breasts of two French journals. The Congo State which was called into existence through the desire of King Leopold to take the initiative in the civilization of the Dark Continent—an enterprise in which he was sagacious enough to secure the co-operation of Mr. H. M. Stanley—was constituted and defined by the International Congo Congress assembled at Berlin in 1885. All the Great Powers recognised the sovereign status and independence of the new State, which has an area of a million of square miles and a population which has never been counted, but may be anything from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Central Government is at Brussels, and consists of King Leopold —who contrary to the usual routine supplies most of the money required for the administration from his private purse—and three departmental chiefs. An army of Africans, nearly 4,000 strong, commanded by eighty Belgian officers, are responsible for order in the vast region through which the Congo flows for some 3,000 miles. Unfortunately the great river which sends more tribute to the sea than the Mississippi, Mother of Waters, is broken up into segments—one of which it is true is a thousand miles long—cataracts, and shallows making navigation difficult. In December next a railway, 350 kilometres, will connect the Lower Congo, with Stanley Pool. After much fighting and many losses the Arabs have been defeated, slavery repressed, and a certain amount of trade created. But it so happens that the French Congo is limatrophe on the north with the Free State; and Great Britain has hitherto been anxious to enjoy a similar propinquity in the country beyond the Albert Edward and the Tanganyka Lakes.

The Belgians on their side were equally anxious to push their way to the Upper Nile and sent an expedition *via* Lado to the Bahr-el-Gazel. Lord Salisbury gave his approval to the despatch of the expedition, before it set out. But when it was on its way the discovery was made that the territory of the Bahr-el-Gazel in question belongs or did belong to Egypt, and consequently to the Ottoman Empire. King Leopold was asked to recall his lieutenant. That was not so easy for the latter was quite beyond postal limits. Besides the Mahdi's successor was understood to have a finger in the pie, and there was a possibility of a complication with the Soudanese monarch which would bring his forces to that part of the Nile. Meanwhile France and the King of the Belgians signed a Treaty under which if Belgium—to which he intends to assign the sovereignty of the Free State in ten years—should ever think of disposing of the territory to a Foreign Power, France was to have the right of pre-emption. We are now in a position to understand the reason why certain French journalists are so much exercised by the new Treaty between Great Britain and Belgium. Part of the territory to which France has acquired a treaty right, in case Belgium desires to disembarrass herself of the Congo State, has been assigned to Great Britain, which has acquiesced the right to make telegraphs from the Zambesi to the Nile, while the Bahr-el-Gazel which was claimed as Egyptian and Turkish territory is leased to Belgium. Both the high contracting parties, it is true, made reservation of the sovereign rights of Egypt and Turkey; an act of courteous consideration for which no doubt the Khedive Abbas and the Sultan will be infinitely grateful. The French papers, however, are pleased to regard the cession—as they erroneously term the lease of the Bahr-el-Gazel—as a new factor in the Egyptian question, which must be discussed with Great Britain and not with the Congo State. Well, when they have quite made up their minds who is to be put in M. Casimir Perier's place, our French critics will doubtless find Lord Dufferin quite ready to give the Government of the Republic all the explanation which the nature of the case admits. In the interim Mr. Rhodes will push on his telegraph from Zambesia to the Nile, and Civilization will have advanced another stage on her African tour.

The third of the Ledger Series of the Civil Veterinary Department Blue-Books, to which we directed attention only a week or two ago, has been quickly followed by the fourth pamphlet, which is entirely devoted to a consideration of that form of equine disease known as surra, a febrile disorder, occurring spontaneously in solipeds and camels, and capable of being transmitted by inoculation to other animals. The latter half of the year is the time when it is usually met with in epidemic form. When suffering from surra an animal rapidly loses condition and strength, although in the great majority of cases the appetite remains good—indeed, cases are known of horses feeding well during a paroxysm of fever, with the temperature five degrees above the three-figure mark. It is little to be wondered at that, as this is the case, surra is invariably fatal, death being generally due to exhaustion, the result of anæmia. No one who keeps a horse should remain in ignorance as to this fell malady, for, so far from being rare, surra, we are told, "is much more generally widespread than at present it appears." The pamphlet whilst avoiding undue technicalities, gives very useful information concerning the history, predisposing causes and precautions against surra. In one year fourteen horses belonging to the Bombay Tramways Company were attacked, and every one of them succumbed. Mr. Remington, the Managing Director of the Company, states that when it was found "surra" had appeared amongst the stud, and that the causes producing it seemed in especial force at the Parel stables, a most careful examination of the watering and drainage arrangements there was carried out. They were found to be satisfactory, but a neighbouring drain was discovered to be defective and was attended to, the stables being disinfected at the same time. It was then noticed that the majority of the horses attacked had been standing in portions of the stable most exposed to the north-west winds, and that it was since these winds had turned cold at night, that the outbreak had occurred. From this and other circumstances Mr. Remington concludes that the outbreak was due to the specially unhealthy climatic and atmospheric conditions of that particular season. Surra is not perhaps confined to the Indian Peninsula, for the Blue Book cautiously observes that "there are reasons for believing" that animals have succumbed to the disease in Southern Europe, North America, Brazil, East Africa, and Australia. Still, there appears to be no definite knowledge whether the malady has been so impartial in its visitations or not, and Veterinary-Lieutenant Pearce is constrained to confess that "more information is wanted under this head." As to remedies protective inoculation has been tried and found wanting, and all that can be done is to look carefully after the housing and feeding of animals, and to take such other measures as common-sense suggests for the prevention of a disease that always has a fatal termination. It is not believed to be contagious in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but for all that the Veterinary Department advise the isolation or slaughter of the sick and the prompt cremation of animals that have succumbed.

Mr. Nakur Chandra Bisvas, in the columns of the *Indian Magazine*, makes an interesting contribution to the Folklore of the East, in a brief, but readable, paper on marriage customs in Sikkim. It is next to impossible in Burma to make a mesalliance for all marriages as among the Hindus must be between persons of equal rank. Match-makers, who are known as "Barmi," approach the prospective bride's maternal uncle, and after propitiating him with presents of wine they introduce the would-be bridegroom who accompanies them. Should the wine be refused it may be taken for granted that no match will be made; if accepted, the negociations may proceed. The maternal uncle who is the only one who can accept the offer or decline it is sumptuously feasted, and the price of the bride must then be fixed after negociations with the parents. The average price is four ponies, which are bought for fifty rupees each, though in the higher classes as many as twelve and eighteen are demanded. The nobility also require a gold mohur, eight ounces of silver, a silk robe, a match-lock, a thick Thibetan serge robe, a wrapper, a milch-cow and a calf, and a silk scarf; the middle classes are content with five different articles of their own choosing, while the poor will accept a pig or a sheep killed. Meantime the position of the bridegroom is declared to be not a whit better than "that of a suppliant beggar." After all preliminaries have been settled the officiating priest who must be the father of a family is called to the bride's house and here he invokes the three holies, Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha, the united body of the sainted Lamas, the "spirit of the ten questions," the guardian gods and defenders of Buddhism, the four great spirit kings, the snowy mountain Himalaya, the divine keepers of the sacred places and sites, the tutelary deities and guardian angels, and such other gods and spirits whom the parents of the bridegroom and bride propitiate. Addressing the company he declares:—"From this day, she will be his, and he will be hers. They will be eventually responsible to each other for their respective conduct. He will not allow her to be insulted, or led away by another man, nor will she allow him to fall under the influence of another woman. He will not in any way deprive her of her personal property, nor will he allow other more or less powerful than himself to rob her of her personal effects. They are united this day in our presence, and ye gods and saints bear witness to their wedding." The terms of this declaration are not indicative of high refinement, perhaps, but if each duty be faithfully discharged the two will doubtless lead a fairly happy life.

It is not clear why, but a new batch of rules in supersession of those in force under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, is published in yesterday's local Government *Gazette*. The rules are fairly stringent, both as regards the qualifications of engineers and the registration of boilers, and a boiler explosion hereafter in Bombay, if the rules be carefully followed, is next to impossible. For not only is it made difficult for an engineer to get a certificate of competency, but the inspection and registration of boilers is to be subject to such conditions as place an explosion or any accident of the kind almost beyond the range of possibility. By the new rules the duties of officials under the Act are described and then most rigorously laid down. The manner in which it is expected these duties will be discharged, is also closely defined, and only if the work be perfunctorily performed does it seem likely that any serious accident can occur. With regard to iron-boilers the Inspector is required by the Act to fix the pressure to be allowed on boilers. In performing this very responsible and onerous duty it is provided that he is to be very careful, as in the event of accident it will be necessary for him to prove clearly that he used due caution. On the one hand, he must be careful as regards safety, and on the other hand he must not unduly reduce the pressure on a boiler. The Inspector is told that he should fix the working pressure for boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material. In the case of boilers made in India, the Boiler Inspection Department may receive for examination plans and particulars of boilers before the commencement of manufacture, by these means hoping to prevent questions arising after the boilers are finished. The Senior Inspector is told that he should receive and report on any plans of boilers intended for use in Bombay or the districts that may be submitted in due course. When he has received plans and tracings of new boilers, or of alterations of boilers, and has approved of them, he will of course, be careful in making his examination, when the boiler is ready for work, to see that they have been followed out. When he has not had the plans submitted, but is called in to inspect a boiler, he will measure the parts, note the details of construction, and, if necessary, bore the plates to ascertain their thickness, &c., before he gives his certificate. No Inspector is to declare a boiler to be safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction, material, and workmanship, or unless he is furnished with a certificate from a Chief Engineer of a recognised boiler insurance company. He is, therefore, told that he should be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate. Almost endless instructions are laid down with a view to teaching the inspector how and in what manner he should work out his calculations.

A draft of rules which it is proposed to make under the Merchant Shipping Act for the conduct of examinations, and as to the qualifications to be required in the case of Asiatics and Africans who cannot write or speak the English language, for local certificates of competency as Masters, Mates, and Second Mates of foreign-going ships, manned and officered entirely by Asiatics or Africans, is also published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The several qualifications for the various offices are fully stipulated, and should be carefully perused by those contemplating entering upon a life on the sea. The draft will not be taken into account until the middle of July, up to which time those interested will have an opportunity of expressing their views. It is laid down that in all cases of failure a candidate shall be examined *de novo*. If the failure be in seamanship the candidate will not be examined until after a lapse of six months; if the candidate fail three times in navigation he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of three months from the date of last failure.

The Secretary of State displayed again on Wednesday the irresolution with which we are painfully familiar in India. Council Bills to the amount of sixty lakhs were to be placed on the market, and for once in a way Mr. Fowler made a show of resistance to the downward run of bids by keeping five lakhs of this amount in hand. But the good resolution thus evidenced was short-lived, for subsequently thirty-five additional lakhs were sold at declining rates. Thus a total of eighty-nine lakhs was disposed of at prices varying from twelve and a half to fourteen annas. The result has been the familiar one, and yesterday exchange was every weak, only twelve annas for demand being obtained. The action of the Secretary of State in fact gave the death-blow to the temporary rise of the week. Some observers incline to the belief that a limit has been reached in this ruinous business, but in the absence of any new element coming into play it is not very easy to see on what ground the forecast is based.

The first "monsoon mail" leaves Bombay, at five o'clock, this afternoon. Ordinary letters and newspapers have to be posted at the General Post Office by half-past three; ordinary books and patterns half-an-hour earlier; and registered letters, newspapers, books and patterns by two o'clock. By payment of an extra fee of two annas, letters will be received at the General Post Office up to a quarter-past four, and on board the mail steamer, for a like payment, up to the hour of starting. Two o'clock for registered letters, and three o'clock for ordinary overland covers are the latest hours of receipt at the sub-offices in the City. These arrangements will remain in force until further notice. The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is published this morning.

A singular case of assault which has excited somewhat painful attention in certain quarters was heard and disposed of, yesterday, by Mr. Pheroz Hosang Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. The complainant, Mr. M. Moss, is a member of the "Band of Midnight Mission," carried on by certain missionaries in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, with the object of dissuading people from visiting the houses of ill-fame in that locality by quoting texts of Scriptures. On the night of the 12th instant, the defendant Mr. John Hurst, Spinning Master in the Dadur Mills, went to the Cursetji Sukhlaji Street, when the complainant went to him, and with a view to dissuade him from visiting the house of an ill-famed woman, recited the text, "Be sure your sins will find you out." The accused became enraged at this and went in the house. Complainant and other missionaries were reciting loudly texts of Scriptures, when a soda-water bottle was thrown out at them from a window of the house, but it did not strike them. Complainant alleged that accused threw the bottle, but this was denied by the other party. Complainant further stated that when accused came downstairs he twice struck and twice knocked him down without any provocation. Accused denied having knocked down or kicked the complainant, stating that he only pushed him aside because he pulled him by his coat. The Magistrate told the accused that his conduct was not justifiable although he had received grave provocation at the hands of the complainant, who, it was fortunate, was not more roughly handled. The object of the mission was laudable and praiseworthy, but it could not be put into effect as it interfered with the liberty of the people. The Magistrate discharged the accused and warned the complainant not to interfere with the liberty of other people; but to hope to reclaim them not by compulsion but persuasion at proper places and time. If complainant continued to interfere with public liberty he would have to be bound over to keep the peace.

On his return to duty here, Mr. J. A. Baines' C.S.I., the compiler of the Decennial Report on India, will act as Collector and District Magistrate of Poona, and Mr. H. F. Silcock will, on relief, act as Collector and District Magistrate of Thana.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUCCESS OF THE BULLET PROOF COAT.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The bullet proof coat invented by the German Herr Dowes was successfully tested yesterday at the Alhambra in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller, and others. Cordite cartridges were fired at it at a few yards distance but failed to penetrate.

THE AGITATION IN WALES.

The Liberal Federation of South Wales have refused to endorse the revolt of the Northern Section of the Party against the Government.

THE FEROZEPORE ARSENAL CASE.

Armourer-Sergeant Harvey now in the Ordnance Stores at Devonport, has been charged with being an accomplice of Parker and Gascoyne in the Ferozepore Arsenal robberies, and has been remanded.

OPERATION ON MR. GLADSTONE'S CATARACT.

The cataract in Mr. Gladstone's right eye has been successfully operated upon, and his health is in no way impaired.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, MAY 23.

M. Casimir Perier resigned the Premiership, to-day.

THE NEW CONGO TREATY.

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* vehemently attack the Congo Treaty, signed between Great Britain and Belgium, which, they say, France will never recognise. The cession of Bahr-el-Gazel, they consider, forms a new factor in the Egyptian question, and France will contest the matter with Great Britain and not with the Congo State.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Aden, at noon, to-day.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The Government of India have decided that in cases where the sum of exchange compensation allowance is drawn in any month on account of arrears, that allowance due for the previous month or months' arrears should be distributed over the months for which such arrears are drawn, and income tax should then be assessed on emoluments for each month separately in the same manner, as if allowance had been drawn at the time it became due.

A SOWAR FIRED UPON BY WAZIRIS.

News has just been officially received that a sowar, whilst conveying the post from Mir Ali Khel to Apozai, was fired upon by four Waziris. The sowar escaped though the horse was killed. This is an unfortunate incident during the present enquiry.

THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Minniken, Conservator of Forests, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Doveton as Conservator of the Central Provinces.

TELEGRAPHS.

A telegraph party in Kashmir, under Superintendent H. Olphert, have crossed the Passes, and commenced duty there. The whole party suffered from snow-blindness, but the work is now progressing satisfactorily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, with the homeward English mails left here for Aden, at 4 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet and nothing doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 7-16
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in secret language can now be accepted for Sicily.

Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos interrupted. Telegrams for stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar. Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

With effect from Wednesday, the 23rd May, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rs. 3 as. 13 via Suez and Teheran; five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran Rs. 1 as 4.

The following rates increased by one anna to Bushire and Jask via Karachi:—Rates increased by two annas Cochin-China and Siam via Moulmein Penang via Madras, rates increased by three annas to Russia including Cancasus via Teheran and excluding Cancasus via Turkey or Turkey, Odessa, Turkey (Europe and Asiatic) via Fao, Annam and Singapore via Moulmein or Madras, Cochin-China, Java and Siam via Madras Tonquin via Moulmein Aden via Bombay Cypress via Suez. Egypt all places via Turkey El-Arich or Suez. Rates increased by four annas to Russia, (Caucasus) via Turkey or Turkey Odessa Turkey (Europe) thro all routes except Fao, Java, and Penang via Moulmein Tonquin via Madras Persia (Except Gulf) via Bushire Asiatic Russia all places via Teheran Asiatic Turkey, all places (except Cypress via Suez) via Teheran or Turkey, Canada, Miquelon, Astoria, Connecticut and Hoboken all via Turkey N. A. Cables increase rates by five annas to Hongkong via Moulmein or Madras North America, all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez N. A. Cables (except Nassau, Bermuda, Key West via Teheran, Canada, Miquelon, Astoria, Connecticut, and Hoboken all via Turkey only) New South Wales S. and W. Australia, Victoria and New Zealand via Madras. Rates increased by six annas to Seychelles via Bombay Aden, Key West via Teheran, Queensland and Tasmania via Madras. Rates increased by seven annas to Shanghai and Phillipine Islands via Moulmein or Madras Zanzibar via Bombay-Aden Rates increased by eight annas to Japan via Madras and Mauritius, Mozambique and Natal (all places via Bombay Aden.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HEAVY dust-storms, thunder and lightning, rain and hail are reported from Delhi. Storms, dust, and some rain are also reported from various other stations. If these occasional storms continue and the rains set in properly, the hot weather will virtually be over without our having seriously felt the heat in the Punjab.

IN consequence of the retirement of Mr. S. Hammick, the following appointments have been made:—Mr. A. B. Stewart, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar; Mr. T. Walker, M.A., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandeish, pending further orders; Mr. T. S. Hamilton to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge; and Mr. G. McCorkell to be Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

IN consequence of the decease of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, the following appointments have been made:—Mr. E. H. Moscardi, M.A., to be Third Grade and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, pending further orders; Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant Judge, F. P., Broach, *vice* Mr. Moscardi.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, Assistant Collector in the District of Surat, has been appointed to be Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

MR. S. HAMMICK has been permitted to resign the Covenanted Civil Service from June 1 next.

MR. WILLIAM WATT NEUMAN has been appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers at Aden.

FROM advices received from London by the last mail a local agents learn that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have purchased the s. s. Islam, 5,400 tons, which will most probably be put on the Bombay-Japan Line.

WITH effect from the 24th May, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 46, *viz.*,—1s. 0¾d. per rupee.

MR. H. O. W. G. BROOKE, Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, has been appointed a Second Class Magistrate there.

THE election of a Deputy to represent the Salsette Circle in the Portuguese Parliament takes place on Sunday.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 22 was 617, giving a death-rate of 37·20 per annum per thousand as against 33·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 131 died from fevers; 18, small-pox; 40, measles; 80, phthisis; 12, cholera; 1, leprosy; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 123, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 18 dysentery; 31, still-born; 36, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 311; Hindu out-caste, 68; Mussalman, 127; Parsee, 32; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 293 as against 396, the corresponding period of last year, and 285, the average over the past five years.

FRESH snow has fallen on the Kulu hills on the Bikri Dhar above Sultanpur, and also on the Bagitask to the south down to 9,000 feet, and on the high ranges to the north and east the fresh snowfall has been heavy.

MR. WEDDERBURN, while out hunting, the other day, at Ootacamund, fell from his horse and was badly hurt. At first it was thought he had sustained serious injuries, but though much bruised he is doing fairly well.

A CORRESPONDENT defends the proposed reduction of the Cachar garrison. His argument amounts to this, that since the occupation of Manipur and the North Lushai Hills Government need only maintain a force in Silchar sufficient to preserve the internal peace of the district. Few of those who are interested in the welfare of Cachar, and few especially of the planters on the frontier, will be misled by this specious representation of the case. As we have lately shown in reviewing Mr. Daly's services, this energetic officer was occupied during the greater part of his career with the prevention or punishment of tribal raids. It may fairly be said that most of these raids would have been impossible had a sufficient force been maintained on the frontier. After years of agitation the eastern frontier is protected by a garrison which, although scarcely so strong as might reasonably be desired, is no longer glaringly inadequate. In a few years when the pacification of the frontier tribes is assured beyond question, it may be possible to reduce the Silchar garrison without prejudice to the public safety. At present, however, the experiment would be warranted neither by the state of the frontier nor the internal condition of the district.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—Captain Claude Moss, 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, which corps is now at Aden and proceeds home in October next, who is now on leave in India, has been selected to fill the post of Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, in succession to Major Leatham, whose tenure of appointment has expired. We congratulate the Bombay corps on obtaining Captain Moss' services, as he possesses suavity of manner with firmness at drill, and is the right sort of officer to fill such an appointment and to become popular. The appointment will give him five years service on the Indian establishment.

THE particulars of a curious robbery, stated to have been perpetrated in a police *thana*, comes from the Muzzaffernagar District. It appears that a bunnia who was travelling with a few hundred rupees in cash was allowed by the Deputy Inspector of Police to halt at the Kotwali during the night for protection from robbers. The bunnia laid himself down on a charpoy keeping the bag of money under his head. Some *badmashes* who had followed the bunnia from the village from where he started had an eye on the bag, and after a short time, they, too, came to the Kotwali under a similar excuse. The bunnia, suspecting foul play, quietly climbed a tree and sat there with the bag. An hour after this a dak *harkara* came and finding the cot, previously occupied by the bunnia, lying vacant, he stretched himself upon it, and like his predecessor, placed the postal bag under his head, waiting to be relieved. When all was quiet the badmashes came to the cot and mistook the *harkara* for their intended victim, with the result that they killed the *harkara* with a hatchet and made off with the letter bag. The following morning the bunnia reported the matter at the next police station, and a magisterial inquiry into the case has resulted.

THE Madras Government having requested the Government of India to extend the concession of drawing advances for tour expenses, which under Article 137 (*d*) of the Civil Account Code, applies to district officers only, to all touring officers or that it might be permitted to prescribe from time to time to what officers the privilege should be granted, the Government of India has replied that it has no objection to the proposal but at the same time it says that, on re-consideration of previous orders on the subject, it is of opinion that advances granted under Article 137 (*d*) of the Civil Account Code should not be applied to the expenditure of any gazetted officer which is meant to be covered by his travelling allowance. In the opinion of the Government of India, an officer of the status of a gazetted officer should not consider it a hardship to have to pay, pending recovery, his personal travelling expenses on an ordinary tour. Moreover, it has been ascertained that in none of the large provinces, except Madras, is Article 137 (*d*) of the Civil Account Code understood to admit of advances of travelling allowance. The Madras Government has accordingly issued an order that advances granted under the Article quoted above should not be applied to the expenditure of any gazetted officer which is meant to be covered by his travelling allowance.

AS the export season, except as regards wheat, is now nearly closed, it is interesting to note what the traffic has been on Indian railways since the 1st of January. The returns available are made up to May 5 as compared with May 6 last year, or for 135 days as against 136. The increase in traffic has been very satisfactory, amounting in gross value to nearly 49 lakhs, of which the East Indian contributes over 17 lakhs, the North-Western nearly 12, the Rajputana-Malwa over 7½, and the Eastern Bengal about 6½. Even the Great Indian Peninsula is nearly five thousand rupees better than in the corresponding period of 1893. In India itself the lines which show worst are the South Indian with a decrease of over 3½ lakhs, and the Madras Railway with nearly 2 lakhs. The Burma State Railway continues its downward course, being some 4 lakhs behind in its earnings. Looking at the matter from another standpoint we find that since the financial year began, the East Indian, North-Western, and Rajputana-Malwa lines have done splendidly, but the Great Indian Peninsula is nearly 7 lakhs worse off than in the corresponding period of last year, though one day's earnings should be deducted from that figure. With the failure of crops in certain parts of the Central Provinces, the last named line cannot hope to get much grain traffic. The Burma lines again show a serious falling-off, and the trade of the Province is evidently not expanding at the rate expected.

THE last "Calcutta Gazette" announces that the Bengali inspector who saved the Commissariat cattle from loot at Basantpur in September last, has been rewarded by Government with promotion to the next higher grade above his own. This does not sound very grand, and certainly Government cannot in this instance be accused of acting with undue haste. However, the fact remains that some recognition for his services has been given to Inspector Gyatri Prosonno Ghoshal. Those who followed the proceedings of the Basantpur case in our columns may, perhaps, remember that this officer, besides ordering the guard to fire actually was himself armed with a revolver and fired it at the crowd. It is not common for his race to use fire-arms in this manner. Besides the ordinary method of rewarding by promotion, it would be a graceful act for Government to present the officer in question with a silver-mounted pistol, duly inscribed.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, week ended 12th May, were Rs. 12,04,836. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,91,271. Increase, Rs. 1,13,565. Miles open, week ended 12th May, 1894, 1,659-1/10. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Increase, 48-3/5. Per mile open week ended 12th May, 1894, Rs. 726. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 678. Increase, Rs. 48. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 12th May, 1894, Rs. 2,16,04,820. From 1st January, 1893, to 12th May, 1893, Rs. 1,96,22,664. Increase, Rs. 19,82,156.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings, week ended 12th May, were Rs. 6,072. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 5,935. Increase, Rs. 137. Miles open, week ended 12th May, 1894, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼, Per mile open, week ended 12th May, 1894, Rs. 273. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 267. Increase, Rs. 6. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 12th May, 1894, Rs. 1,34,887. From 1st January, 1893, to 12th May, 1893, Rs. 1,25,850. Increase, Rs. 9,037.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings, week ended 12th May, were Rs. 21,911. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 23,714. Decrease, Rs. 1,803. Miles open, week ended 12th May, 1894, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open, week ended 12th May, 1894, Rs. 136. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 147. Decrease, Rs. 11. Earnings, from 1st January, 1894, to 12th May, 1894, Rs. 5,43,528. From 1st January, 1893, to 12th May, 1893, Rs. 4,41,611. Increase, Rs. 1,01,917.

TRAVELLING on the Pamirs may seem enjoyable enough to the adventurous spirit, but there is another side to the picture. Unless the traveller is robust, he runs a great risk of succumbing to the severe climatic conditions. Captain Kusnetzoff, who is now in St. Petersburg, passed a year and a half on the Pamirs, and spent the greater portion of that time at an altitude of 14,000 feet. As a result he suffered severely from mental and physical strain and ended by contracting lung disease.

HAVE these grumblers forgotten that practically the whole Force was employed in the Afghan war of 1878-80, and that General Roberts swore by regiments such as the Guides, the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the 3rd Sikhs, and the 5th Gurkhas in the troublous days of Sherpur? Do they suppose that any Army Corps will cross the border without being leavened with the officers and men who now keep watch and ward along the marches? Some may be left behind, and rightly so, as they know the ways of the tribesman of the Indus Kohistan, and can keep him in check should he show an inclination to raid into the plains when battles are being fought in the heart of Afghanistan. But the Piffers, as in years gone by, will pay no mean part in the campaign, and will win distinction as they have won it scores of times in the past. We decline to believe the statement that the "majority of officers in the Force" ask nothing better than to leave it, or to see the regiments in which they serve absorbed into the army of the Bengal Presidency. It is incredible that such can be the case, any more than that the officers of the Central India Horse would like to see their two regiments numbered the 20th and 21st Bengal Cavalry, simply with a view to getting a change from Goona and Agar. There may be a few discontented spirits on the Frontier who are weary of service in isolated stations, impatient youngsters who think war should be made to their order, or that service in peace-time should be a pleasant picnic. If such there be, their course is plain enough. Let them apply to be transferred to the Bengal Army, or to nice, easy-going, comfortable Madras regiments. For everyone who "cuts his name" from the ranks of Piffers there will be a score of officers eager to fill his vacant place, and the service will benefit if the malcontents leave the borderland for good and all.

HER HIGHNESS THE DOWAGER MAHARANI of Kashmir is still very ill. Nevertheless, by her special desire, she was taken, a few days ago, to the handsome dharmsala and a new temple recently erected at the entrance to Jammu, where she gave away large sums in charity and a permanent donation to the temple. His Highness the Maharajah and all the ladies of his family attended the ceremony guarded by soldiers and in strict privacy. Rajas Colonel Ram Singh and Sir Amar Singh accompanied as escort to the royal palanquins.

IT would be interesting, observes a contemporary, to know how the quotations of Government paper in Calcutta are worked out for publication in the local press. A correspondent interested in 3½ per cents. points out that in the last weekly commercial letter of the principal newspaper the price quoted from May 9th to 15th, both days inclusive, is Rs. 100-4as. Turning to the daily reports for the same period the quotations are Rs. 100-12as. for the first four days, and Rs. 100-8as. to Rs. 100-12as. for small lots on May 14th and 15th. Which figures are to be taken as correct?

IN the Galle Supreme Court Criminal Sessions recently, Lomadura Ermanis was convicted of robbery and causing grievous hurt and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. At the trial, the compainant, Leiso, who is the mother-in-law of the accused, contradicted her previous deposition in such a marked manner as to make it manifest that she was attempting to screen the delinquent in the dock at the expense of the truth. After the trial of Ermanis the complainant Leiso was then placed on her trial and found guilty of privarication, and she was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In sentencing the prisoner the Chief Justice made some severe remarks on the general prevalence of perjury in the island and his determination to put it down. His Lordship's words were conveyed to the native bystanders by the interpreter of the Court, and it is to be hoped, remarks the *Ceylon Observer*, that they will have a salutary effect. The Chief Justice said he found false swearing carried on to a great extent in Ceylon, and the sooner it was put down the better. The punishment attached to this offence is seven years' rigorous imprisonment, but this being her first offence, and in view of her appeal to the Court for clemency, he would deal with her leniently. In future, however, if his present warning were not heeded, he would increase the punishment.

AFFINITY GOLF COMPETITION AT MAHABLESHWAR.

AN affinity Golf Competition was played off at Mahableshwar during the "week," thirteen couples entering. The Cup was won by Colonel and Mrs. Harris with the good score of 85 (gross). The handicap prize fell to Surgeon-Major-General and Miss M. Turnbull with the nett score of 85. Appended are the full scores:—

	Gross	Hp.	Nett.
Mrs Harris Col Harris	85	6	79
Miss M Turnbull Surgn-Genl Turnbull	95	10	85
Mrs Piers General Hogg	99	12	87
Miss Turnbull Col Greig	98	10	88
Mrs Ozanne H H Aga Khan	96	8	88
Mrs Bagnell Captain Barton	95	6	89
Miss Ozanne Mr Ozanne	90	S	90
Mrs Grant Colonel Grant	90	S	90
Mrs Turnbull Mr Vidal	101	10	91
Miss K Bythell Mr Hunt	100	6	94
Mrs Dimmock Surgeon-Major Martin	98	2	96
Miss Shuttleworth Captain Cox	112	14	98
Mrs Yeatherd Captain Lecky	115	6	109

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held at the Cercle rooms, on the 23rd instant. The proceedings were entirely conducted in French. Professor O. S. Pedraza, K.C.I.E., Officier d'Academie, having been requested to take the chair, the honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, Officier d'Academie, read the notice convening the meeting, as also the committee's report for the past year, which is as follows:—

The committee of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit have great pleasure in laying before the members their report for the past year. In conformity with Article 21 of the rules of the Cercle, the committee, elected at the sixth annual general meeting of the members, nominated unanimously Mr. O. S. Pedraza, president; Mr. B. E. Punegar, honorary treasurer; and Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary of the Cercle. Mr. G. Rat not having accepted the functions of a member of the committee, the committee filled up the vacancy by the nomination of Mr. P. Renault, one of the most active members of the Cercle. The committee at the same time elected the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy one of their members. Mrs. Edith Pechy-Phipson, who always took a keen interest in the Cercle, offered her resignation as a member of the committee on account of her leaving Bombay. During the year under report the Cercle received a donation of Rs. 100 each from the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., and Mr. Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jejeebhoy; and the names of these gentlemen have accordingly been added to the list of life-members. The subscriptions received from members and interest on Government Securities amounted to Rs. 1,584-1-4, whilst the expenses during the year came to Rs. 1,677-3-4. The Cercle cannot but congratulate itself on its present prosperous state, seeing that the statement of accounts showed a balance of Rs. 8,652-12-5 in hand against Rs. 8,556-10-5 of the preceding year. On the list of members there are 2 patrons, 15 honorary members, 35 life-members, and 94 ordinary members. The committee beg to inform you that some of the members not having paid their subscriptions in arrears, they were forced much against their will to remove the names of such defaulting members from the list of members of the Cercle. Certain members having left Bombay without giving any notice, their names have been transferred to a separate list. During the year under report the committee continued receiving presents of books, journals, &c. The committee cannot pass over in silence the name of the Minister of Public Instruction in France who, through the Consul for France at Bombay sent us a present of valuable books. The committee beg to tender their heart-felt thanks to the Minister as well to the Consul for France at Bombay for the same, and hope they will continue to take the same lively interest in the affairs of the Cercle. The Alliance Francaise of Paris with which institution the Cercle has been on most friendly relations, commenced under most favourable circumstances since its foundation has continued to send us the "Revue Bleue." This institution has further promised the Cercle, through the Consul for France at Bombay, as a fresh proof of its sympathy with the objects of the Cercle, a present of new books for the Cercle's Library. for which the Cercle cannot sufficiently thank that institution. The following reviews and journals have been presented to the Cercle:—"L'Illustration," by Mr. Leon Bornait (Paris); "Le Temps," by Mr. H. Paul (Paris); "La Revue des Traditions Populaires," by Mr. O. S. Pedraza (Bombay); "Le Figaro," by Mr. G. Rat (Bombay). All these gentlemen deserve the best thanks of the Cercle. The committee having observed with great satisfaction that members have been making a good use of the books and journals in the library, have subscribed to the weekly edition of the "Journal des Debats." The committee have also sent to Mr. Y. Vernin of Paris, one of the honorary members of the Cercle, an order for the purchase of new books according to a list very carefully drawn up by them. This gentleman has been good enough to buy the books which will arrive shortly. The thanks of the Cercle are due to Mr. Vernin for the trouble he has taken in the matter. The cost of the books is Rs. 419-2-8. During the year under report there were several meetings of members held for reading, recitations, &c. At one of the meetings, held on 3rd August, 1893, the Rev. Father Wallrath, S. J., gave a most interesting lecture on "Canada." The following journals and newspapers are received for the Cercle's reading-room:—Le Temps; Le Figaro; Le Courrier de Londres et de l'Europe; Le Journal des Debats (weekly edition); L'Illustration; Le Monde Illustre; Les Annales; Revue des deux Mondes; La Nouvelle Revue; Revue Bleue; and Revue des Traditions Populaires. The furniture and books are insured for Rs. 6,000. At the close of its official year the Cercle gave a brilliant soiree—dramatic, literary and musical—on the 3rd March, 1894, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The best thanks of the Cercle are due to the Misses Pedraza, Miss Swift, Messrs. Emerat, Renault, Punegar, Arranger, Fotiadis, Wenning, Steere, and J. B. Petit for having contributed towards the success of the soiree. You are now requested to nominate the new committee for 1894-95 and to appoint an auditor for the current year."

The report was approved and adopted as well as the audited accounts of the past year. Messrs. E. R. Sahiar and B. E. Punegar were requested to scrutinise the voting lists received from the members for the formation of the new committee. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring committee for the satisfactory manner in which they managed the Cercle's affairs during the past year. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O. S. Pedraza, president of the committee, and to Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary, for the very able manner in which they carried out their duties during the past year. Mr. A. J. Cursetjee, in proposing this vote of thanks, referred to the zeal and ability with which the president and the honorary secretary managed the affairs of the Cercle and the keen interest they have been taking in the welfare and success of the institution. Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Davar was accorded a vote of thanks for having examined the last year's accounts, and the same gentleman was appointed auditor for the current year. With the usual thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

The following was the result of the scrutiny for the election of the committee for 1894-95:—Messrs. O. S. Pedraza, C. M. Cursetjee, Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Messrs. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, M. F. Tallitt, P. Renault, A. J. Cursetjee, B. E. Punegar, T. J. Bennett, and J. E. Davar.

A CORRESPONDENT trusts that the members of a celebrated Bombay institution, whose hospitality he has often enjoyed, will pardon him for sending to us an extract from a private letter which seems to convey a momentary suggestion that the constitution of their establishment has been changed. The writer was a young lady on her way back home after a short trip in India. Mr. X. (a gentleman whom she had met on board) had said to her that when she wrote to her uncle she was to ask him the next time he came through Bombay "to be sure and look me up at the Bi-Colour Club!"

DYNAMITE has been employed in destroying the presbytery attached to a Roman Catholic chapel at York, 78 miles east of Perth, West Australia. It is believed the perpetrators of the outrage meant to compass the death of the parish priest.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. Leigh, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Andrews, Capt J S
Alexander, Mr
Ault, Mr
Boulton, Mr A L
Buchanan, Mr R M
Bell, Mr E A S
Campbell, Lieut Col Wm
Combridge, and infant Mr and Mrs
Clayey, Mr H F
Compton, Mr H F
Daly, Mr W M
Dairy, Mr G
Downing, Col
Fletcher, Miss G M
Ferguson, Mr H S
Grant, Lieut A
Henslew, Lieut F B
Howley, Mr W J
Kirk, Mrs
Lush, Mr T
Nicholson, Lieut
Flavell, Mr R E
Palmer, Mrs and child
Rogers, Mrs
Richardson, Mr
Kelly, Mr G
Walker, Lieut W G
Woodrow, Major T

FOR BRINDISI.

Ashdown, Mr P G
Clark, Mr
Fergusson, Mr
Stanber, Mr H
Weekes, Lieut

FOR ADEN.

Hormusjee and 2 children Mrs
Lyall, Lieut
Sheriff Mahomed, Bin Mahanah, wife, daughter and son

THE following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Carthage, Capt M de Horne 1st June, 1894.

For London.—Lieut W J McEllinny; Mr E G Coutts; Lieut Lewis; Mr J E Lamoie; Miss Leishman; Mr Sparks; Mrs Sparks and two children; Mr N Bonham Carter; Lieut M H Pechell; Lieut W S Hare; Surg Col M R Bartholomew; Surg Capt H S Luard; Mr H R F Ash; Mr C R Fraser; Mr and Mrs Evans and two children; Miss Evans; Mr and Mrs Webb, Mr G J Murray; Mr Murray (Jr) and 2 children and child; Rev J E Clough; Mr J G Hamilton; Mr Hills; Mr Davies; Lieut T R Trethwey; Mr and Mrs Himmica and infant; Miss Spottiswoode.

For Brindisi.—Col J Cook; Mr Walter Lang; Mr A J Broom; Brig Surg Lieut Col J Arnott.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 8th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr J B Riddle.

For Ismailia.—Mr F Fabricius.

Per s s Peninsular, Captain A C Loggin, on 15th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr S G Wood; Mrs and Miss C I Lane; Mrs Mallett and 2 infants; Mr H J Gould; Mr G O Wybrow; Major J R Hobday; Mr Erskine; Mr and Miss Bricol; Mrs Lechler and child; Mr W F Sinclair; Capt C E W Wilson.

For Brindisi.—Mr T R Wynne; Col W M Campbell; Mr C W Prest, Mr Wallis.

Per s s Assam, Capt T Leigh, 22nd June 1894.

For London.—Mr and Mrs A H Anthony and 2 children; Col G C Sartorius.

For Brindisi.—Lieut R P Molesworth.

Per s s Ganges, Captain G W Atkinson, 29th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr and Mrs Horace Bell; Revd J W Cassels; Mr and Mrs Ashdown and 2 children; C T R Scovell; Mr A B Jackson; Capt C Haynes; Mr H H Dewick.

For Brindisi.—Mr A J Bromle

For Aden.—Major Hicks.

HANGING AND HANGING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some curiosity the accounts in your paper of recent executions of criminals in Bombay and Poona jails, in which it is said that owing to the long drops of about nine feet or so, death was instantaneous—presumably from the breaking of the vertebral column of the neck. Now, it strikes me that this is illegal, as the law requires that the prisoner shall be *hanged by the neck till dead*, not that his neck shall be broken. There is a vast difference between the two. In former times prisoners used to be dragged up to trees or slided off from carts. In the Navy they are dragged up to the yard-arm and left hanging till dead. Whether one mode is more humane than the other, I don't profess to discuss, but I merely bring this subject to notice, as a nice point of law. I do not think jailors have the right to break the necks of prisoners designedly. They might just as well substitute on their own responsibility poison, or electricity, or the guillotine which would be just as illegal.

May 22. SCRAPS.

MR. NORTON AND NATIVE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the Anglo-Indian Press is satisfied with meting out a just and sufficient reprimand, our so-called Native Press has let loose all the flood gates of its temper against Mr. Norton for his having found to have had a clandestine intimacy with a certain lady.

Suggestions are made that he should not be returned to the Supreme Legislative Council, and some have gone the length of making him a banned man altogether. This is really perplexing, and gives naturally a rise to the question whether an individual's private character does ever affect his conscientious discharge of public duty. Our experience is otherwise; and our histories furnish us with instances of public men of meaner morals in private life playing their public parts nobly; nay, they are replete with instances of men living to all appearances a life of high moral rectitude and yet confessing on their death-beds to the perpetration of deeds most detestable.

This is true but what signifies the impartial study of history to wretched detractors who can only be likened to a two-faced diabolical wolf in sheep's clothing, who has still to learn that infallibility of judgment is the rarest thing of all, and demands a very fine balance of qualities, both natural and acquired, qualities of mind and heart.

We pity Mr. Norton in his hour of tribulation; every sane man does the same. He toiled and toiled continually in the cause of the Congress with a passionate diligence and with cheerfullest spirit, he need however have no despondency. He will find some applause in his heart when we tell him that this species of native reviler has also another trait of a far worse nature by which he flings passing lance-shafts of illegal obloquy and calumny at persons fallen not on account of any fault of theirs, but from injustice of other men, and from a guileless trustfulness of their nature—things which ought to make them more lovable and plead for them in the minds of the candid.

We hope Mr. Norton will pay no heed to this trash of the reviler and insulter, and will like a true Englishman not only follow the highest maximum of art and of life, the secret of eloquence and of virtue and of all moral authority. "Let us be true—be true to himself and to the cause which he can so well defend on the Supreme Council.—Yours, &c.,

Y. A. B.

Girgaum, May 21.

P. S.—I enclose my card.

THE RESULT OF OVER-ZEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can nothing be done by the Government, the Port Trust, the Municipality, or the police to stay the dangerous and increasing nuisance to the public caused by permitting the fallen sisterhood of Bombay to flaunt their business-like solicitations in our public resorts, viz., at the Bandstand and the Apollo Bunder? Without the least exaggeration it is at present a serious scandal, and, I submit, that our wives, sisters, and daughters have a right to demand that the responsible authorities should save them from this unnecessary contamination. In Calcutta and other large cities these unfortunates are not permitted to come among respectable people, and in Bombay two or three years ago, I know, for a fact, that not one of them was allowed to appear at either of the above-mentioned places. Of course, these poor folk need fresh air as well as others; but all right thinking people must admit that it would be the wisest administration which would compel them to go elsewhere for it; and thus, in the kindest manner possible under the circumstances, put a stop to a dangerous premium on vice, which at present compels respectable women and children to stay at home or forfeit their recreation rather than suffer indignities which they cannot avoid or resent.

M. T. C.

*** The nuisance complained of by our correspondent is the inevitable result of the "Midnight Missions" to the secluded locality in which the people in question have been hitherto kept apart from the general community. It will be recollected that a similar flaunting of vice in public places was the result of the ill-advised action of the police authorities a few years since in expelling the women from Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street. Driven from that obscure street, they obtruded themselves on other parts of the city until the remonstrances of all decent people caused the Government to direct the police to cancel the ill-considered order. What the police did then some half-a-dozen well-meaning, but not the less mischievous fanatics are now doing, heedless of all former experience.—ED., *B. G.*

HAS the glory of the "Piffers" departed and is their pride no more, asks the Allahabad paper? Not so long ago to belong to the Punjab Frontier Force was counted a distinction, and many a youngster fresh from home, whose parents had decided that he must soldier in India, strove to enter the "Army of the Border" about which so many splendid traditions centred. Now, if we are to believe certain correspondents of the Lahore paper, the junior officers are only too anxious to serve elsewhere. They want to serve in the big cantonments; to share with the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry the delights of Lucknow, Meerut, Rawalpindi; to be somewhere away from the Indus Valley, where they can take part in field-days and—play polo! They hunger after the fleshpots of the country east of the Attock Bridge and they picture themselves as very hardly used generally. They were not sent to make an exhibition of Arabi Pacha's rabble at Tel-el-Kebir; or to take a turn with Fuzzy Wuzzy "in his home in the Soudan;" they actually grumble at not having had a chance of dying of malarious fever in the Burman jungles in the inglorious pursuit of wretchedly armed dacoits or the *sansculotte* Kachins.

A SEQUEL TO THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT PREFERRED BY THE MISSIONARIES DISMISSED.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. John Hurst, Spinning Master of the Dadar Mill, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Malcolm Moss, a member of the so-called "Missionary Midnight Band," on a charge of assault. The complainant conducted his own case; whilst the accused was defended by Mr. DeSouza, peader. The complainant had filed an information, on which he said:—"I am a missionary, and reside at Tardeo. I know John Hurst who is a spinning-master at Dadar Mill. He was on bad terms with me. Early yesterday morning between the hours of two and three, while I was standing on the road at Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street, he came up, and assaulted me. He gave me a blow with his fist on my neck, and threw me down, and was going to deal a kick when Alfred Vanhufton interfered and prevented him. No sooner I got up than he dealt a blow on my right temple and another on my head, and then kicked me. I raised an alarm, and he left in a carriage with another man. I sent a sepoy to report the matter to a European police officer. Inspector Goods came, and I made my complaint to him. Under the circumstances I charge John Hurst with assault, and pray that a summons may be issued against him, and he may be dealt with according to law."

Complainant deposed that he was a missionary belonging to the "Bombay Midnight Mission." He charged the accused with assaulting him on the morning of the 13th instant between two and three o'clock in front of house No. 89. Accused came out of the house to where he was standing, and without making his intention known struck witness a blow on his neck and threw him down. When the accused was in the house he had thrown a soda-water bottle at the complainant, but it did not strike him. Complainant did not do anything by way of retaliation. When accused came out of the house witness quoted to him a text from Scripture. "Be sure your sins will find you out." Accused, thereupon, lost his temper and assaulted him, as stated in his information, without any provocation whatever.

In cross-examination by Mr. DeSouza, complainant said that he belonged to the American Free Methodist Church. He was not sure as to whether he said to the accused that he would go to hell. He addressed the accused and his friends when they were in the house. What he read out from Scripture was meant for them.

Alfred Vanhufton, examined by complainant, said that he was an assistant in the office of the *Indian Watchman*. On the night in question while in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, in company with complainant, he saw two or three young men going to the house of bad women in the street. Mr. Moss recited some texts from Scripture loud enough to be heard by the men upstairs, one of the texts being, "Be sure your sins will find you out." Accused, thereupon, threw a bottle of aerated water at the complainant from a window of the house, but they were not struck as they ran away to avert the missile. They then went to the other end of the street and recited some texts to two or three young men, who passed by the street. Accused and his friends then came out of the house, and the former assaulted the complainant and knocked him down. The accused dealt one or two blows to the complainant and then pulled his clothes and tore them. Witness remonstrated with the accused who then turned upon him and assaulted him as well and knocked him down. Accused challenged them to fight him, but they did not respond to his challenge and stood on the defensive. Accused assaulted the complainant again and kicked him on his leg. Accused then taunted witness by saying that he was one of those who did not fight, and again struck him and again knocked him down.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, witness said that a policeman saw the assault but did not take them up for disorderly behaviour, because there was nothing which constituted disorderly behaviour. He was not a volunteer in the band, but he was working in the office of the *Indian Watchman*. He went to the street, because he was asked by Mr. Moss to help him in the mission. He was never thrashed before. This was the second instance in which they had to ask the assistance of the police. So far as he knew they were not giving a deal of trouble to the police. They had succeeded in turning away many "waifs and strays" from the street. He did not threaten anybody with exposure by publishing their names in papers, if they did not leave. They did not threaten those who did not accept their advice but let them alone. The text quoted was specially applied to accused and his friends. They were not reciting it at the top of their voice, but loud enough to be heard by the accused. There were many persons in the street at the time. He claimed that he had been under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit for sometime past. He had been following the faith ever since his infancy, and was directly brought under the influence of the "light" since the last three months. (Laughter.) He had been actuated by a pure Christian spirit. He was always under the influence of the Lord, and had never gone astray but once. On two or three occasions he was brought up in the courts. (Renewed laughter.) He was convicted for his sins about three months ago. He refused to say what he had been convicted for.

Mr. De Souza repeated the question in different forms, but as the witness remained mute the Magistrate suggested to Mr. De Souza to ask whether he had been punished for any crime. (Loud laughter.)

Witness, continuing said that he was sentenced for his sins. He was convicted at Calcutta not for cheating but for dishonestly delivering a Government telegram. (Laughter.) He was for that sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. (Renewed laughter.) He remained two months in jail but afterwards petitioned Sir Charles Elliot, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and obtained pardon, and was set at liberty. He was on one or two other occasions sentenced to pay a fine, but that was merely for some trifling disputes with the cabmen. He had since then turned over a new leaf of life. (Laughter.) He had undertaken to reform everybody, who led himself astray. He was not a theologian or a missionary but merely a volunteer. He thought that he was acting prudently in the matter. They did not hurt the susceptibilities of any citizen. They simply tried to persuade them from doing anything that was wrong. When he said that accused twice struck complainant he had spoken the truth. He was positive that complainant was twice knocked down.

The Magistrate remarked that he had nothing on his notes about the kick.

Witness continued that he did not see the complainant pulling the coat of the accused and telling him "young man, you are going to hell." If that remark were made he could have heard it as he was just near the complainant.

A policeman, who was on duty in the street on the night of the 12th instant deposed that he saw the padrisahebs and accused and his friends talking to each other. Accused went up to a house and afterwards had some conversation with the padri sahebs in English. The padri sahebs were in the streets. The accused threw an empty bottle into the street from the window of the house. Accused came downstairs at about two o'clock in the morning, when an altercation took place between him and the padris. He saw accused assaulting complainant and kicking him. Witness Vanhufton was likewise assaulted by accused.

In cross-examination by Mr. De Souza, witness said that the padrisaheb was not knocked to the ground. When accused and his friends drove up to the house in a victoria, they had some conversation with complainant. He was quite sure of that. After the conversation accused and his friends went upstairs.

Succaram Govind said that he resided in Cammatipura 10th Lane. On the night in question he was seated at an Irani's shop, when he heard some conversation between accused and his friends. Accused then went upstairs and subsequently he saw a bottle being thrown out of the window of the house. He did not see the man, who threw it. When accused came down he assaulted the padri twice and kicked him. The padri did nothing but cry out. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination witness said that he slept during the day and not at night. (Laughter.) He was not at present in the employ of any woman. He used to invite people to the houses of these women before but not now. He slept during the day but did not prowl like an owl during the night. (Laughter.) He was convicted of *dagalbaji* (fraud) and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was not a recruit of the band of missionaries. He did not aspire to be a volunteer of that band. (Laughter.) The conversation between the padri sahebs and accused caused hearty laughter amongst those who were seated with him in the shop. The padris gave advice to the accused and his friends and read something very loudly which afforded merriment to them in the streets. The padris spoke something very bad, and he could not remember it, except that complainant used the word "hell." He understood English a little. The flying of bottles from the windows in the street was not an usual occurrence. He knew that water was occasionally thrown out of the windows into the street.

This finished the case for the prosecution.

Accused, in defence, said that when he drove to the house the complainant shouted out to him, and as he got down and went across the road complainant pulled him by his coat. He pushed aside complainant, who fell down on the ground. He did not throw the bottle at all. He was sorry that he could not make his witnesses attend the Court as they were unwilling to figure in the case.

Mr. De Souza then addressed the Court for the defence. It was ridiculous, he said, for the complainant and his friends to be self-constituted members of the so-called "Band of the Midnight Mission." These misguided men were putting their zeal in a wrong direction when they attempted to reclaim the men, who visited the houses in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street. These members of the band were becoming a regular nuisance to the police, who were put to extra trouble on account of their misguided overzeal. He readily admitted that their motives were honest. No one could question that, but unfortunately their zeal got the better of their judgment. No superior recognised body gave them authority to act in such a ridiculous manner. Actuated as they were by religious frenzy they were not fit for the task undertaken by them, but like many mad men they seemed to be better suited for the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba than to reform men, if they attempted to do so, by interfering with their liberty. He would not dwell upon any moral offence committed by his client as the Magistrate did not preside over the spiritual but temporal or civic jurisdiction. He should only take into consideration the law as applicable to the fact disclosed. The Magistrate should draw a line of demarcation as to where spiritual jurisdiction ended and where temporal or civic jurisdiction began. One of the witnesses said that he was acting under the influence of the Lord or the Holy Spirit and under that influence they went to Cammatipura. They made a public exhibition of themselves and those who visited the houses. Being himself a Christian, he looked with certain dislike upon those who were in the habit of visiting the places, but certainly he could not curtail their liberty and prevent them from visiting the houses, if they chose to do so. What the Magistrate had to do was to decide whether his client had received sufficient provocation to justify his conduct against the complainant. The latter ought to have known that he was playing with dangerous tools. He was certainly treading a dangerous path when he told the accused in the presence of several persons that his place would be in hell. When these men failed to dissuade persons from visiting the houses they threatened to expose their names in their papers, but when that was also unavailing they resorted to other threats. When any man visited these places he naturally did not wish to let the public know it, and if he was exposed, he would certainly take revenge upon his assailants and bring them up for defamation. This fear made them resort to other means of exposing a man to public ridicule by bringing him before the court for assault. Complainant would not have dragged accused into court if, as he professed, he was acting "under the influence of the Lord." They threatened a man, if he happened to visit the house, that he would be taken to a court of law, and his name be made public unless he acted according to their advice. Complainant did not seem to have brought the case to redress his wrongs, but was evidently actuated to bring this case to expose and hold up accused to public ridicule and scorn. The missionaries instead of doing any good, were actually doing harm to the society by adopting imprudent measures to reclaim persons visiting the houses If they had been acting in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel they would not have tried to ruin the reputation of a man by proclaiming his shame in the manner. They were simply acting foolishly, when at an early hour in the morning they admonished people by telling them they would go to hell if they went astray from the path of virtue. His client had received sufficient provocation to act in the manner he did and, under the circumstances he asked, the Court to discharge accused and warn complainant to mind his own business, and not interfere with the liberty of the public.

Mr. De Souza then called a Hindu who deposed that he saw the complainant pulling the accused's coat. The latter then pushed aside complainant but did not kick him.

Mr. Dustur, in disposing of the case, said there was no doubt that the assault was committed by accused on complainant. Though he did not wish to justify in any way the conduct of accused, he must say that complainant had to thank himself for what took place, having given provocation to the accused. The object of the midnight band was no doubt very laudable and praiseworthy, but at the same time he did not think that they were justified in going to the streets and preaching there and using texts which were likely to hurt the feelings of persons, who visited the streets. They could not make people moral by compulsion but they must use persuasion and that persuasion ought to be used at proper times and places. What happened was that while accused was in the house complainant went near the window and recited the text "Be sure, your sins will find you out" or in other words, "Be sure you will go to a *place*." The Magistrate would not mention the name of the place which could be easily understood. To say such a thing to a man, in the presence of his friends, who did not wish to be seen or to have it made known that they had visited the houses of ill-fame was calculated to excite his wrath and if he lost his temper and struck the preacher, the Magistrate thought that he was in a manner justified. Accused not only pushed complainant, but probably went further, and cuffed and kicked him. He could not allow misguided missionaries to invade the streets at night and interfere with the rights and liberties of the public. People had indeed a right to visit the street at their will, and their liberty could not be restrained or interfered with. The assault was committed under grave provocation and accused would, therefore, be discharged. The Magistrate warned complainant and his band against preaching at night, lest there might again be a breach of the peace. In that case the law would have to interfere and the members of the band would have to be bound over to maintain peace.

Mr. Moss then again went into the witness-box and wished to make a few remarks, but the Magistrate stopped him saying that he had already decided the case.

Mr. Moss then applied for and obtained permission to have a certified copy of the notes of evidence and judgment.

THE death of Edmund Yates, writes a correspondent, removes one of the best known figures in the literary and journalistic world of London. Yates was a child of Bohemia, for his father was manager of the Adelphi Theatre, and his childhood and youth were spent in the atmosphere of the footlights. It was thus that, though he began life in the Post Office, and stayed there for ten years, he was already dramatic critic for the *Court Journal* at the age twenty-one, just as the century had attained middle age. From that time onwards literary and journalistic work absorbed an increasing share of his energies, until in 1857 he gave up the Post Office altogether. Yates was novelist, playwright, dramatic critic and editor by turns. Few have shown greater versatility, or maintained a higher average standard in the various spheres of literary effort. Before 1874, when the *World* was started, Yates had edited the *Comic Times*, a forlorn attempt to take the wind out of the sails of *Punch*, had been dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, sub-editor of *Temple Bar*, and editor of *Tinsley's Magazine*, and had written several novels and plays which obtained a fair measure of success. It is as the founder of the successful society journal, however, that Yates will be remembered. He has had scores of imitators since the *World* was launched in 1874, but with the single exception of *Truth* none have attained the popularity of the *World*. Personally, he was a man of much charm of manner, kindly and courteous, with a large stock of anecdote and reminiscence, and his loss will be keenly felt among a wide circle of friends.

IN Hungary, the aristocracy (a Vienna correspondent says) is doing its utmost to prevent the Civil Marriage Law from being voted in the Upper House on the 7th of May. During the last month many thousand acres of land have been given to younger members of wealthy families to procure for them property that pays a tax of 300*l*. and so entitles them to a seat in the Upper House. Numerous Attachès in St. Petersburg, Madrid, and London have been called home to vote on the important day. A Count Zichy, who has a vote, is on his way home from New York to help in the confounding of the Civil Marriage Law.

WHEN in a trial about limestone quarries a barrister called Caldecott had said over and over again with dull verbosity that they "were not rateable, because the limestone could only be reached be boring, which was a matter of science," Ellenborough gravely inquired, "Would you, Mr. Caldecott, have us believe that every kind of *boring* is matter of science?" With finer humour he nipped in the bud one of Randle Jackson's flowery harangues. "My lords," said the orator, with nervous intonation, "in the book of nature it is written——" "Be kind enough, Mr. Jackson," interposed Lord Ellenborough, "to mention the page from which you are about to quote."

THE MOPLAH AS A FANATIC AND OTHERWISE.

A CALICUT correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* :—

It may be interesting to your readers, while the memory of the late insurrection is still fresh, to hear something more about the matter from the Man on the Spot. The recent outbreak, unlike most former risings, was not the offspring of agrarian discontent but arose out of a long-standing *vendetta* between the family of a Moplah ex-Adikhari and that of a Brahmin Moosud, both possessed of some local influence and means. The rising had been hatching a whole year, but the *contretemps* did not come off before March last owing to the ex-official having till recently been in durance vile.

Agrarian discontent does, however, still exist among the Mopl͏aph peasantry, and you are correct when you say that a rapacious Brahmin or other Hindu landlord drives his Moplah tenantry to raise Cain. There are those who shake their old heads and predict sanguinary days for rural Malabar should the approaching Revenue Settlement give the already oppressive landlord a stick wherewith to beat his Moplah tenant a little more severely than now. It is certainty necessary that the State should undertake to do something practical to solve the Moplah problem. The Moplah is not half a bad fellow, and those who, like me. know him well, can say many things in his favour, although there is also much to be recorded against him. But his bad points are mostly due to his sad educational deficiencies, for, though naturally intelligent, the Malabar Moplah has hitherto refused to study any other book than the *Koran*, and this, too, more in parrot fashion than any other way. English education has not taken any noticeable hold of the race, while even a good knowledge of Malayalam is contemptuously treated. The philologist might be interested to know that the Moplah believes in his own dialectical Malayalam, which he calls *payyakom*, and which he writes in characters invented by an ingenious ancestor, who might as well have spared himself the trouble, as his work by no means flatters the original.

It is only in rural parts that the Moplah is an oppressed peasant, and it is consequently only there you hear of an occasional *jehad*. I may parcel the Malabar Moplah population into four divisions—the rural tenant class; the *coolies* or day-labourers; the fishermen or Pooislams; and the mercantile and petty trader class. It is the first division that historically is foremost *on evidence*. Driven to despair, either by the tyranny of their *jemmakars* or by other causes connected with their status as peasants, they sometimes break out, and their only aim being to die in battle, they naturally raise much dust before they are brought down. They may be forgiven if in their crass ignorance, they lay a whole harmless population under the painful and priceless contribution of life and blood because of the rapacity of an individual landlord or two. While punitive measures are necessary to show the rioter the the incalculable error of his ways, I think it reasonable also that the authorities should deal severely with the "first cause" of the outbreak.

The *coolie* or day-labouring Moplah who congregates mostly in towns, is a man of splendid physique, whose love of hard work is almost second nature, and who of Malabar labourers is certainly the most willing. He does not mind going abroad, and he proved such a success at the Kolar mines a few years back that one of the managers wrote home in especial and lofty praise of him. He is very tractable as a rule, and European residents in Malabar have admired his dauntless pluck, sagacity, and presense of mind at big fires. The spirit of *camaraderie* is very strong in him, and he thinks when a co-religionist is badly treated, honour can be appeased only by his going out *in posse* and falling like a thousand of bricks on the hapless offender.

The fishing class has made two divisions of its own, and the badge of distintion is a primitive waistcoat which one set wears. Occasionally, when one who is not entitled to do so dons a waistcoat, there is a big clan fight, but generally speaking the *Pooislams* are a quiet, orderly set, who have too much to do to waste time in quarrelling. They are not given to ostentation, but being thrifty and their calling being lucrative, they are generally well off, after their own fashion.

I come now to the merchant and trader division of the race. From his Arab ancestor, the Moplah has imbibed in a marked digree the spirit of commercial enterprise, and either as a big rice merchant or a contractor, or as a petty bazaar trader, trust him to corner you in a bargain, though, I admit, he knows how to be honest when it costs him nothing. He will often begin life as an itinerant pedlar, hawking about matches and indifferent soap. Years later you will find him the owner of a respectable shop, a dry goods business, or even a warehouse of his own. The business habits of the Moplah have a Scotch colour about them. He acts on the principle that many a little makes a mickle and the Scotch mother who gave her son this parting advice—"make money my boy, make it honestly if you can, but make money"—was by nature just what the average Malabar Moplah is. The Moplah trader does not expend his enterprise at home. He is as ubiquitous as the Bombay Bania. I have met the Malabr Moplah in most unlikely places in Asia, notably in the islands of the Far and further East, and invariably found him doing well. In the towns of Mabalar the rice trade is largely in his hands.

I have told you that the Moplah has his bad points. He is a zealot in religion, but at the same time he will freely blend his orisons with the vilest Billingsgate. His command over unparliamentary language would astonish Max O'Rell's French *caporal*, who, as we are told, could swear for a quarter of an hour without using the same oath twice. The Moplah fondly believes he has metaphorically annihilated an adversary when he calls him "the son of the son of the son of a dog." It is exemplary to watch the reverence with which a Moplah behaves in his mosque; but like other low Mahomedans his personal and domestic habits are best described as filthy, and the sanatist would weep if he saw a typical Moplah slum or parcherry. As regards his marital customs, the Malabar Moplah, who follows the *Marumak Katayam* usage, does not, unless he is very wealthy, indulge in the luxury of a *seraglio*, and lives content and happy with one wife. His morals and sense of chastity are, however, as bad as bestial. Anything like a commandment for children is practically unknown, and it is common to hear an eight-year-old son call his father the son of a dog.

Physically, the Moplah is certainly a fine fellow but intellectually, and above all, morally, he has not yet awakened to the consciousness of life in its nobler aspects. The germs of good are in him. He will always help his poorer co-religionists, he will risk all for his faith's sake, and he loves his flesh and blood with an admirable love. He is, therefore, capable of much improvement. What is largely desirable is that education should be systematically popularised among the Moplahs. It is education alone that will disrobe the Moplah of his ignorant bigotry, teach him the pleasure of moral and physical cleanliness, and awaken him into realisation of the fact that all the Sirkar aims at is to make him an intelligent, useful and harmonious element of society.

The desirability of enlisting the Moplah as a sepoy has been much discussed of late years. Those against the idea question the propriety of arming a bigoted moslemite, who may any day point his weapon against his Christian rulers, The Malabar Collector wrote recently that in his opinion a regiment of Moplahs would need a special regiment of European soldiers to look after them. Those who advocate the idea urge that Moplah bigotry is provoked by causes that would not exist in a sepoy regiment made up of this race. Neither party questions the courage and phsical fitness of the Moplah.

In my opinion, people make too much of the Moplahs pluck. The Moplahs of Ernad and Ponani are, no doubt, pluckier than those of other parts and the classes around them. But be it noted that those who exhibit this pluck and who so bravely court death during an outbreak, are merely a handful, and they do so under the torture, so to speak, of tyrannous masters, and deluded into the belief, fostered by a foolish Moolah, that to die fighting ensures imimediate entrance into paradise, where beautiful houris will feed them evermore on milk and sherbet and *pillau*. Legitimate courage does not surely consist in throwing away life uselessly and cheaply, and the phenomenal courage of the riotous Moplah may well be ascribed to religious insanity, induced by certain well-defined predisposing causes. I am not prepared to say that, individually, the Malabar Moplah is as plucky as some folks make him out to be. I have heard with much amusement his courage compared with that of the best European soldiers. For my part, while I admit that he has the makings of a good sepoy in him, and possesses an amount of courage which he could turn to very good account, provided he is well disciplined and led, still I flatly decline to give him credit for as much pluck as is in the normal possession of, for instance, Johnny Gurkha, the Zulu of the Ashanti wilds, the indomitable Arab of the Soudan littoral, the Pathan of the Afghan rocks, or, to go further afield, the alas! decaying Indian of the American backwoods.

A class regiment of Moplahs is not beyond realisation. And I think if the military authorities formed such a regiment, it would be one of the means of promoting really amicable relations between these, our quaint and ignorant fellow-subjects, and the State they live under.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From al Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR M. C. BARTON, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed Superintendent of Park.

LIEUT. A. LE G. JACOB, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. M. H. DOWNING, Royal Artillery, proceeds to England on transfer to Home establishment.

LIEUT C. F. Templer, Royal Artillery, has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

LIEUTENANT C. F. TEMPLER, Royal Artillery, is appointed to the 1st Bombay Lancers, on probation for the Staff Corps.

COLONEL A. R. T. MCRAE, Commandant Meywar Bhil Corps, has been granted eight months furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

ON transfer from the Public Works Department Lieutenant J. W. Petavel, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Madras Sappers and Miners.

VETERINARY-LIEUT-COL J. H. B. HALLEN, C.I.E., has been permitted to retire from the services, from the 19th instant, subject to her Majesty's approval.

LIEUT-COL. W. S. S. BISSET, C.I.E., R.E., on taking up his new appointment has resigned the Command of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE services of Surgeon-Capt J. B. Smith, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Government in the Civil Department.

CAPTAIN J. C. REMINGTON, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Agra Division to the Head Quarters of the Director-General of Military Works.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted by the Secretary of State to Lieut-Col. C. M. Browne, General List Infantry, till September 5th next, on private affairs; Major F. G. Alexander, Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate; Lieut. W. C. Walton, Staff Corps, for four months, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN C. ASHBURNHAM, King's Royal Rifles, is posted to the 1st Battalion, but he remains with the 4th till next trooping season. Captains F. H. W. Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and E. M. Childers, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, are posted to the 2nd Battalions of their respective Regiments, but the latter remains with the 1st Battalion till next trooping season.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence: Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh District; and Major the Hon'ble U. Roche, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar District, 60 days' privilege leave; Captain H. K. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, to England for 6 months, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lloyd, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to England, till 15th October next, when he retires.

THE TOBACCO-DEALERS' GRIEVANCES.

A BOMBAY correspondent writing to *India* says.—If the whole literature connected with the grievances of the country tobacco-dealers in Bombay were carefully and impartially studied, it would be impossible to resist the conclusion that the administration of the Tsbacco Department could not be rendered of a more arbitrary, harassing, oppressive, and despotic character than it has been for more than twenty years. Sir William Wedderburn would find it difficult to discover a more glaring instance of the Russianized departmental system in India than the working of the rules and regulations alleged to have been framed under Act IV of 1857. Now that the trade in tobacco has vastly increased during the last thirty-six years, the Act itself is unsuited to the new conditions under which it is conducted. As early as 1871, a petition was addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, praying for some amendment of the Act, and urging certain objections to the regulations sanctioned under it. On the 24th October, 1885, another memorial was addressed to the Bombay Government which dwelt at length on the anomalous and abitrary administration of the Act, and pointed out abuses to which its working had given rise. Since that time numerous petitions have been sent to the authorities by individual sufferers, and against individual subordinate members of the Tobacco Department, but without effect. In 1891 a well-considered and strong representation, signed by general merchants, wholesale and retail dealers in tabacco, both European and Native, was submitted to Lord Harris's Government. But as no change for the better was discernible, a memorial was once more addressed to the Bombay Government by the retail dealers in country tobacco in Bombay on 30th Nov., 1893. It urges the necessity of repealing, or at least amending, the obsolete Act, and sets forth several grievances which no Government careful of its reputation, and jealous of administrative purity, can safely ignore. The petitioners complain that there is no recognized system regulating the granting of licences for the sale by retail of country tobacco. The result is that a number of restrictions have been created which are not warranted by the original Act itself. The system has encouraged favouritism and nepotism of an obnoxious and irritating character. While licences can be procured even by persons of the very lowest class, and by the butlers, coachmen, ayahs, washermen, and barbers in the service of influential persons, respectable applicants for a licence not seldom meet with a refusal on the most frivolous grounds imaginable. How vexatious and harassing restrictions are imposed by the Department will be seen from the fact that licences are prohibited from going out of Bombay on business, howsoever emergent, without the written permission of the Assistant Collector. This is directly at variance with the terms the license which enables licensees to appoint fit and proper pesons to officiate for them during their absence from their shops. No such obstacles are thrown in the path of European dealers in foreign tobacco, and it is difficult to understand why native dealers alone should be hampered and worried in the conduct of their business. This differential treatment is best seen in the terms of the licenses issued to dealers in indigenous and foreign tobacco. While the licenses issued to the latter contain two simple clauses, no fewer than eleven prohibitive clauses are inserted in the licenses of the former, to their extreme annoyance. Why British Govrnment should show greater favour towards European and American importers and deal harshly with their own subjects passes one's comprehension. While no restriction exists regarding the weighment of foreign tobacco, the time for weighing the indigenous article has been restricted, to the serious inconvenience of the native dealers, the local authorities refuses to allow more than one license to stand in the name of one person, however respectable, and do not recognize the agents appointed by license-holders to officiate for them during their absence. The inconvenience and hardships attendant on such a stringent system can be imagined. It has been customary to transfer or renew licenses, upon the death of licensees, to their heirs or next-of-kin. But now this practice has been discontinued in not a few instances, this depriving survivors of the deceased of the only source of income to which they naturally looked. In no civilised country are people debarred from knowing the rules and regulations to which they are subject. But the dealers in country tobacco in Bombay, though they have asked for copies have not been supplied with them. The evils of combining the judicial and executive functions in one and the same person are strikingly exemplified by the prevailing system under which the Assistant Collector with his almost unlimited discretion can punish persons for offences alleged to have been committed against either the Act or the Departmental regulations, or can cancel licenses. Practically there is no appeal from his decision; and as the proceedings before him are not open to public criticism, the aggrieved parties find it difficult to obtain justice or redress of their grievances. From this short summary of the principal hardships suffered by the dealers in country-tobacco, it is quite manifest that Government have neglected their duty for the last twenty years, and have deferred a reform which is imperatively necessary to safeguard the interests of the classes who are powerless to defend their interests owing to their ignorance and want of resources. The present system would be discreditable to a less enlightened Government than ours. But that it should have been so long tolerated in face of repeated protests and memorials is extremely disappointing as well as humiliating. Almost the entire public press in the Bombay Presidency has denounced the inconsistent, capricious and harassing rules and regulations, methods and procedure of the Tobacco Department. In England the system of granting licenses is so simple and cheap that a stay-at-home Englishman will find it difficult to realise the hardships that an unsympathetic and uncontrolled Department can impose upon poor Indian license-holders. There is a general impression that if European dealers in tobacco had been subjected to the rules enforced against native dealers, Government would not have taken twenty years for reforming and purifying the administration of the Tobacco Department, but that within less than twenty weeks the working of the Act would have been placed on a sound and satisfactory footing. It is to be hoped that in the interests of administrative purity and injustice to the license-holders either the Secretary of State or Parliament will order prompt inquiries to be made and abolish what is nothing less than an administrative scandal in the second city in the Empire.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE BY A RAJA'S NIECE.

THE ROMANCE OF A VOYAGE.

AT the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion Square, on April 27, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Mitchell *v.* Price, an action for breach of promise of marriage, which had been remitted from the High Court for the assessment of damages, came on for hearing. The plaintiff, Miss Grace Rani Mitchell, is a young lady nineteen years of age, living with her aunt, Mrs. Jane Illingworth, who sues as her next friend, at "Ritterbods, Canterbury Grove, West Norwood, and the defendant, Mr. James Benjamin Garsed Price, is described as a solicitor, residing at Neath, in the county of Glamorganshire. Mr. Marshall Hall and Mr. Moore appeared for the plaitiff, and Mr. S. T. Evans for the defendant, Counsel, in explaining the case, said that the parties were only in each other's society a few days on board the P. and O. steamer Carthage, and he believend that this was the ground on which the defendant suggested that only small compensation should be paid to the plaintiff. Miss Mitchell was the daughter of Mr. James Mitchell, formerly of West Norwood. Her mother's sister was the wife of the Raja Rampal Sing, of Oude, India. Both her parents were dead, she being their only child. The Raja was her godfather. In the month of June 1892, the plaintiff went by the P. and O. steamer Carthage on a visit to India, and she joined the vessel at the London Docks. Before the vessel got to Malta the defendant proposed marriage to her, and she told him that she must have her guardian's consent first, and afterwards told him who her guardian was. Previous to the proposal she had told the defendant that she was going to see her aunt in India. The defendant left the vessel at Suez and promised to write at once. A great deal of correspondence passed between them during the time Miss Mitchell was in India, the lady informing her correspondent that she had obtained her guardian's consent to the marriage. When she returned to England, on Jan. 11, 1893, the letters from the defendant ceased, although the plaintiff wrote to him several times. She then wrote to Mr. Howel J. J. Price, an uncle of the defendant, and received the following telegram:—"Poor nephew died suddenly at Bristol, Dec. 15, of blood poisoning.—Price." Counsel went on to speak of the means of the defendant. Writing from Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, Mr. Price said:—"In the first place, my darling Grace I would not have made you the offer had I not been in a position to treat you as you deserve." He went on to say that from landed estates he had an income of 1,000*l*., besides what he earned in his profession. The letter concluded, "All I want is you, and nothing more, and I promise you the happiest home that any girl had. Many men marry without the means; but I have the cage, but no bird inside." Mr. Hall read extracts from other letters written by the defendant. One finished with the following verse:—

> Tho' now in another country.
> And many miles apart,
> I cannot see my darling,
> But no other has my heart.

Referring to the telegram announcing the death, counsel said that Miss Mitchell wrote a very touching letter to the uncle, in which she thanked him for sending the sad news, and concluded "My poor Jim! My heart is broken. I cannot write more." Some time after that the young lady happened to be at Somerest House on business, and thought that she would like to see the death eertificate of her lover; but when it was produced it was found to be the certificate of the death of a relative. Miss Mitchell, seeing that she had been duped, placed the matter in the hands of her solicitor. Miss Mitchell, the plaintiff, was then called, and corroborated Mr. Hall's opening statement. She added that her mother married a second time, and her step-father who was now alive, was an officer in the German Army. Counsel for the defence urged that the period of acquaintance had been very short, that the plaintiff had not been harshly or cruelly treated by the defendant, and that the case was one for only very small damages. Mr. James Price, the defendant, was called, and stated that what he told the plaintiff with regard to his position was untrue. His brother died at Bristol Hospital. The witness purchased his solicitor's practice in 1889 for 300*l*., only 50*l*. of which he had been able to pay up to the present. He also owed his sister 200*l*. The practice had gone down and was worth about 250*l*. per annum net. He had no other source of income. Cross-examined: Did you write the original telegram stating you were dead? Be careful. The witness (after some hestitation): I did. Why did you break off the match? On account of my creditors, and because Mr. Edward Price, my uncle, told me he was not going to leave me any money. The jury assessed the damages at 300*l*., with costs, and judgment was entered accordingly.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

THE Paris correspondent of the Times wrote on May 1:—The Anglo-Chinese Convention of last March, which, in the words of this evening's *Debats*, "completes the conquest begun by Lord Dufferin," is the theme of a long leading article in that paper. Taking the ratification by China of this treaty as certain, the *Debats* proceeds to consider what the results of its conclusion may be as regards France. The clause of the Convention recognising the absolute rights of China over the Shan State of Kiang-Hung naturally arouses its particular attention. The State is situated not only between the Salween and Me-kong rivers, it says, but is a much more considerable strip of country than this. "Out of its twelve provinces, four are situated on the right bank of the Me-kong and eight on the left bank, and among these eight some are on both sides of the Nambou. In other words, this Chinese State borders on the region situated between the Me-kong and the Nambou, in which according to the Anglo-French agreements of July 31 and Nov. 25, 1893, there is an idea of establishing an intermediary or neutral zone between English, Burma and the new acquisitions of France."

It follows then, the *Debats* points out, that a frontier question will have to be discussed with China. "The eastern boundary of English territory and the western boundary of French territory concern only France and England. But if the southern boundary of the Buffer State or the dividing line between English and French possessions is to be a line following the Me-kong from Kiang-Khong to Luang Prabang, the northern boundary is marked by nothing whatever save by the southern frontier of Kiang-Hung. Now where is this boundary? The Anglo-Chinese Convention gives no answer to this question, and for a good reason."

The *Debats* then recalls the fact that when there was talk of sending French and English commissioners into the Upper Me-kong region China asked to be permitted to send a representative also, but received the reply that the inquiry would be conducted by the Governments interested. This naturally irritated the Chinese Government. But the *Debats* is too hasty in accepting the vague news recently published of a Chinese invasion of this region. China, says the *Debats*, has apparently decided to occupy this territory which it looks upon as forming the State of Kiang-Hung before the arrival of the French and English. "If it is true that the Chinese have sent troops into the Me-kong valley they have done so in order to prevent the English from extending the limits of their State of Kiang-Khong too far to the north, and from encroaching on Kiang-Hung. If they have sent them into the valley of the Nambou their object is to prevent France from encroaching on that same State. Herein for France as well as for England lies the possibility of great difficulties."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Bengal has just lost a truly good man and a ripe scholar in Babu Bhudeb Mookerji, C. I. E., who died at his family house at Chinsurah last week. Babu Bhudeb Mookerji was one of the most distinguished natives of India who have ever entered the Education Department, and had for many years held the senior graded appointment in that service. He was once selected to officiate as the Director of Public Instruction. Babu Bhudeb Mookerji was an entirely self-made man, and his early life was passed amidst struggles and difficulties. He depended on his stipend for the expenses of his education, and he began life in the humble capacity of the second teacher of the Calcutta Madresseh. He was made soon after head-teacher of the Calcutta Normal School, from which position he was again advanced to an assistant inspectorship of schools. He became a full inspector of schools in 1864. He is known as the author of several well-known moral text-books. He had bequeathed a lakh and sixty-thousand of his hard-earned fortune for the purposes of an endowment to disseminate Sanscrit education. The Babu, who had almost reached the age of seventy, was held in great respect and esteem all over India.

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A WORD WITH THE BISHOPS.

RUGBY keeps its reputation as a school of Liberal churchmanship. Dr. Percival, the present headmaster, sitting in the seat of Arnold and Temple (early editions) and carrying on the traditions of Stanley—has adressed a most important letter to the *Times*, protesting on the policy of the Bishops in opposing Welsh Disestablishment.

It is felt by a large number of Churchmen that our Bishops are incurring a grave responsibility, and doing serious injury to the prospects of the Church, by their tone and attitude in regard to the legislative measures of the present Liberal Government, and yet hardly any one inside the Church ventures publicly to express in plain language the deep disappointment so widely felt at their lack of wise statemanship and foresight.

It is true that an adress was presented to the Primate the other day which no doubt originated in the widespread discontent caused by the action of the Bishops in the House of Lords in regard to the Local Government Bill; but his adress was couched in such vague terms and so wanting in plain directness of speech that it seems to have missed its mark. It was, I imagine, really intended to say to the Archbishop:—

Your Grace and your colleagues have caused much pain and disappointment to all liberal Churchmen by your failure to show any earnest sympathy with the undoubtedly beneficial purpose of that Bill, and by acquiescing in the cynical and selfish tone of the House of Lords in dealing with it. It is probable that your example may have a mischievous effect on the minds and attitude of many clergymen, while it may be taken as certain that it has tended to rouse suspicion and bitterness in the minds of many of the poorer class, and we therefore venture most respectfully to urge your Grace to do what you can to make amends for your mistake. Had the memorialists adopted plainer and more emphatic language of this kind, they would have given truer expression to a very widespread feeling.

But what urges me to write this letter is not a desire to criticise past action, but concern and anxiety for the future. From the utterances of the Bishops in Convocation and elsewhere, it seem, alas! only too probable that, by taking up an attitude of uncompromising hostility to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, they are about to make another mistake which can hardly fail to be disastrous in its consequences.

Is it, then, too much to hope that some may be found who will have the wisdom to say to their episcopal brethren:—

None of us believe that establishment and endowment are necessary to the life of the Church—when the Apostles went forth with nothing but their staff and scrip they lacked no spiritual power which we possess; we believe, on the contrary, that there may be circumstances in which establishment and endowment are a positive hindrance to our Master's work, and it is becoming more and more evident that this is so in the Principality of Wales. The Welsh Church is admitted to be the Church of a minority, the voice of Wales in the House of Commons is almost unanimously against it, and the prevailing sentiment of the Welsh people is irreconcilably opposed to it as an establishment. In the face of such facts as these it is hardly possible to doubt that the cause of true religion is damaged by its maintenance in a privileged position, and it may safely be predicted that, if the Church is disestablished and started afresh in the free and open field, much of the hostile political sentiment which now prevails will disappear, and the spiritual influence and power of our Anglican communion will increase as never before.

We therefore accept the principle of this Bill, beliving that it will prove a blessing to our Church in Wales, and because it is based on the just principle that, in matters of religion above all things, a people should be free to choose for itself, and no external power should presume to interfere or dictate.

And let us not be misled by the pedantic, and we might even say sophistic, argument that the Welsh Church is only so many dioceses of the English Church. The distinct nationality of the Welsh is practically recognised as an accepted fact for all sorts of other purposes; *a fortiori*, it should be accepted for the settlement of their religious relationships.

As Englishmen and outsiders we hold that, whatever our personal sympathies may be, we have no right, in such a matter, to withstand the clearly-declared will of the Welsh people, just as, on the other hand, if at any time the disestablishment of the English Church is proposed, we shall claim that neither Irishman nor Scotchman nor Welshman shall have any determining voice in the matter; but, seeing that it is a purely English question, it should, in common fairness, be left to Englishmen to decide.

If our Bishops or any of them can be persuaded at the eleventh hour to advocate this wiser policy they will deserve our gratitude as having done what is at once just and fair to the people of Wales and likely to give a large access of spiritual influence to the Welsh Church, and, moreover, as having established a precedent which may be of the greatest service to the English Church in the not very remote future.

But the great obstacle seems to lie in the thought of disendowment, and here also we appeal to our wiser leaders to consider the matter as statesmen, and to discard and discountenance the heated and misleading rhetoric which is so much in vogue.

It is beyond question that the funds of the Church with which the Bill proposes to deal are public property; and no one ventures to deny that Parliament is simply exercising its legitimate powers in deciding how these funds are in future to be administered; surely, therefore, it is the part of wise statesmen to accept these principles, and, having accepted them, to use all their forces to secure that the funds shall not be wasted or misappropriated.

The principle to be safeguarded is clear enough. These funds have been dedicated to spiritual and philanthropic uses; and for such uses they ought as a matter of common justice to be reserved.

However great the temptation may be to party politicians, they should not be squandered or misapplied with the view of relieving either individuals or the State, either taxpayers or ratepayers, from duties and obligations which ought to be discharged from other resources, and would be so discharged if these funds did not exist.

By taking their stand on this principle, opposed alike to the policy of cupidity and to the policy of selfish privilege, and amending the Bill as it is in their power to amend it if they will approach the question in a liberal and conciliatory spirit, the Bishops might do a great and lasting service, whereas through their angry protests and their encouragement of unreasoning hostility they are unhappily alienating what it is the fashion to call the New Democracy and helping to drive it towards an irreligious or anti-religious Socialism.

Since writing the above, I have read in your columns Mr. Balfour's paradoxical appeal to this New Democracy, and also the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury declaring that the issue now before the Church of England is the gravest that has been before it since its planting. Whether the issue is, indeed, so grave as the Archbishop declares it to be or not, it is at all events grave enough; for it can hardly be doubted that, rather than maintain in Wales the establishment of a privileged minority Church in the face of a deep-rooted popular sentiment, the New Democracy will sweep the whole English Establishment over the precipice towards which Tory statesmen and ecclesiastics are so recklessly leading it.

THE financial situation, in short, is going rapidly from very bad to intolerable, and the imposition of the cotton duties is, the *Pioneer* ventures to think, a certainty within the next few months. With a dull export season beginning no rise in exchange is possible, and consequently a big deficit in the year's accounts is unavoidable. It may, however, prove so enormous that the cotton duties will be sufficient to stop only one of the many leaks opening. It is, in fact, the merest folly to suppose that any or all expedients the Government of India can adopt to raise the wind are or can be more than temporary devices to keep us from complete bankruptcy until such a time as the Government of England chooses to listen to reason.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Vicissitudes of climate, exposure and hardships, tell heavily on soldiers and sailors sowing the seeds of diseases which may ultimately break up the constitution. Naturally careless of their health a word in season may avert many evils, and may cause them to resort to timely measures without any difficulty or publicity. Holloway's effectual remedies are so suitable, and are so easily adapted for the varied complaints to which our soldiers and sailors are liable, that a supply should always be obtained before proceeding abroad. It may with confidence be stated that many a valuable life might have been saved, or confirmed cripple prevented from begging in the streets, if Holloway's remedies had been used in time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Time was when dukes and aldermen did not easily mix. But it is becoming quite common to double the parts. At the meeting of the Middlesex County Council at the Guildhall, Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire was unanimously elected an alderman in the place of the Earl of Aberdeen, resigned.

Lord Elcho's amusing Derby Day speech has become one of the annual episodes of Parliament. This year, however, it appears that Lord Elcho does not propose to move the adjournment of the House of Commons over the Derby Day. The noble Lord has informed a press representative that if any one does it the Government should, as they own the favourite.

Sir George Trevelyan, as Secretary for Scotland, has advised the Queen to make two somewhat important Scoth appointments. Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael has been made Chairman of the Scotch Board of Lunacy, and Mr. J. C. Grierson, of Aberdeen Universty and Christ Church, Oxford, has been nominated to the Chalmers Chair of English Literature at Aberdeen.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Balfour's election to the captaincy of St. Andrew's Golf Club is due more to his reputation in thd House of Commons than on the links. Mr. Balfour is not by any means in the first flight as a golfer, and though he plays a good game for an amateur he would hardly be able to hold his own among the crack players of St. Andrew's, the most famous golf club in the world.

A Reuter telegram published at the Cape announces on high authority, that Lord Carrington succeeds Sir Henry Loch as Governor and High Commissioner for South Africa, and that in all probability Sir Henry Loch will not return to the Cape. Although Sir Henry's horses and carriages were announced to be sold when he left Cape Town, we are assured that the above report is unfounded.

Is there to be another Royal Wedding soon? The 'Kolnische Zeitung' publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—'The Czarewitch, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sirgius, and the Grand Duke Paul will probably remain abroad for another fortnight. It is considered not impossible that during that time a second betrothal of a Russian Grand Duke to a grand-daughter of the Queen of England may take place.'

'Is it not a pity,' writes a lady correspondent from Florence, 'that our Queen dresses so badly? Might not the women of England subscribe and present her with a sweet, soft, lacy, old lady's bonnet every month, and then perhaps the terrible black mushroom hat, and the grey hat with the draggled feathers, might be laid aside? When the Queen of Italy was here, with her lovely face and most exquisite toilet, the contrast between the Queens was trying even to the most loyal of English-women.'

Mr. Pullman, of palace-car fame, who is said to possess £10,000,000 sterling, says:—'I believe that I am no better off—certainly no happier—than I was when I didn't have a dollar to my name, and had to work from daylight until dark. I relished three meals a day then a good deal more than I do three meals a day now. I had fewer cares, slept I better, and I may add generally that I believe I was far happier in those days than I have been many times since I became a millionaire. And yet it is a comfortable feeling to be rich.'

The tourist agent is one of the characteristic products of the century. He was, perhaps, an inevitable development of railway travelling; and, at any rate, he has played an important part for many years past. Mr. Henry Gaze, who died yesterday at the age of 70, was only second to Mr. Thomas Cook as an organiser of personally conducted travel. He had been in the business for forty years, but Mr. Cook, it may be remembered, celebrated the jubilee of his enterprise three years ago, and died almost immediately afterwards at an age midway between 80 and 90.

Out of evil good may come, and Mr. John Burns, who was cut over by a cricket ball in Battersea Park will not have suffered in vain if he makes use of his accident to urge upon the County Council the necessity of making better regulations for the games in the open spaces under its control. To play cricket, or even to watch cricket, as it is now played in some of the Parks, is to risk serious injury to life or limb. Happily Mr. Burns, who had to have his wound sewn up, and appeared in the House last night with a green shade over his eye, is pretty tough, and seems likely to make a rapid recovery.

Sir George Grey's presence in London recalls an interesting reminiscence of his in which the Queen figured. He told it himself at Sydney when he was a representative of the Queen in South Africa, said Sir George, he arranged a Federation of the States, all of which, save one, had agreed to come in; but the plan was regarded with disfavour both by the Ministry and the Opposition of the day in England, with the consequence that he was summarily dismissed. One person in the empire held that he was right. That person was the Queen, upon whose representation he was reinstated.

In a province of Russia there is a group of villages where girls and women earn their livelihood by begging. Some of them find their profession so lucrative that many girls prefer it to marriage, and remain beggars during the whole of their lives. In this province beggars travel with horse and cart and a number of assistants, and they choose their companions from amongst the feeblest children and cripples. Blind children are highly prized, and they frequently add to the pitiful appearance of these children by taking their eyes out of their sockets. Sometimes the beggars' profits are enormous.

A telegram from Paris gives an absolute contradiction to the rumoured marriage of Mdme. Calve. The rumour, which originated in America, referred to her marriage to an artist in Paris, and was circulated in the Chicago Press, along with other personalities about the leading stars of the Abbey-Grau Company. As a result Mesdames Calve, Melba, and Eames signed a formal protest against the treatment accorded them by the American Press. Altogether, apart from its artistic aspect, the operatic campaign of the company in question seems to have been productive of quite an exceptional amount of inter-stellar friction.

That veteran but still charming American actress Mrs. John Drew has recently had a singular experience in a Southern town in the States. Accepting an invitation to a reception, her hostess urged her to be sure to attend because an old gentleman is to be there who was present at your first performance and remembers it distinctly. She refused to tell his name, and Mrs. Drew says she thought of nothing else for three days. Finally, the day came, and at the door of the house Mrs. Drew encountered her old friend Joseph Jefferson, who said to her, Just fancy I am to meet an old lady here to-day who saw me act the first time I ever appeared on the stage. Im quite excited over it. When they got inside, the hostess confessed that she had tried her little ruse in order to get both to attend.

Another reminiscence of Sir George Grey's relates to John Stuart Mill. He and Mill worked hard together in the 'sixties, in a little room in a little street off the Strand, to gain popular esteem for a bantling of theirs called the Land Tenure Reform League. Briefly its central idea was a tax on unearned increment. The league progressed at such a rate that at one meeting the attendance numbered four—Mill, Grey, and two others. Mill, in a fit of the blues, talked of resigning the presidency of this powerful body; but Grey, representing a third of the entire meeting minus the president, prevailed on his friend to stick to his post. When Mill died he left £3,000 to keep the league in existence. With Hans Breitmann, we might ask, 'Vere ish dat Barty now?' and Sir George would have to reply that it has been 'afay in de ewigkeit' for some time past. Sic transit!

Mr. Alexander Condie Stephen, who has attained a K. C. M. G. in connection with the Coburg marriage, joined the Diplomatic Service in 1876 and was appointed an Attache at St. Petersburg in 1877. He was transferred to Constantinople in 1879, and was Acting Consul-General at Philippopolis from June, 1880, to March, 1881. After being Secretary of Legation at Teheran, he was employed in special service in Khorassan and as Assistant-Commissioner for the North-Western boundary of Afghanistan. His great ride across Central Asia with despatches some years ago will be recollected as rather a notable feat of pluck and horsemanship. Mr. Stephen was for some time Consul-Genral in Bulgaria, and afterwards served in Vienna, Bucharest, and Paris until last year, when he became Charge d'Affaires at Coburg.

Mr. Poynter has had some valuable experience to qualify him for his new position. He was Slade Professor of Art at University College from 1871 to 1877, and for some time before 1881 Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington, where since that date he has been Visitor. He has had a long and successful career as a painter, having been elected to the Academy in 1869. His pictures rival those of Mr. Alma Tadema in the cool beauty of his marbles, the Greek grace of his women, the purity of his flesh tones, and the minute care lavished upon drawing and composition. The elaborate Meeting of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba' is his latest, and one of his largest, pictures; but he is seen at his best in smaller canvases. Mr. Poynter is fifty-eight years old. It is said that stringent conditions have been imposed upon the new Director of the National Gallery that he shall occupy himself exclusively with the work of the National Gallery. But this can hardly mean that we shall have no more paintings from Mr. Poynter's brush.

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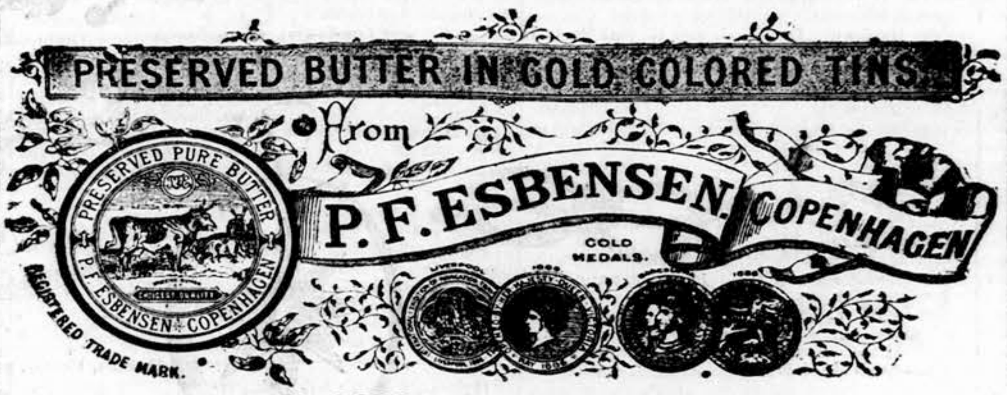

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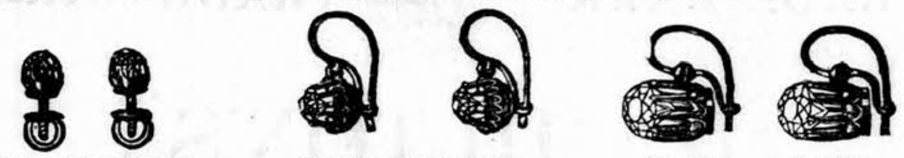

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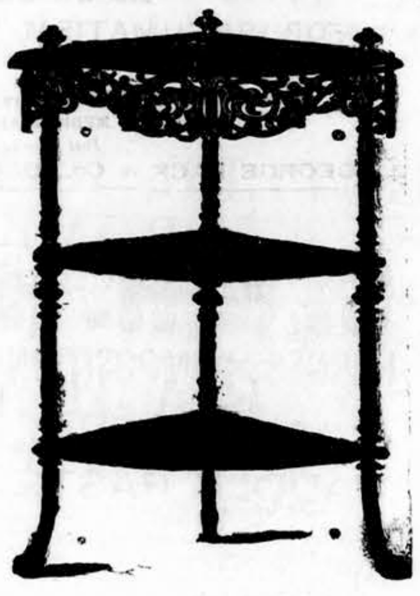

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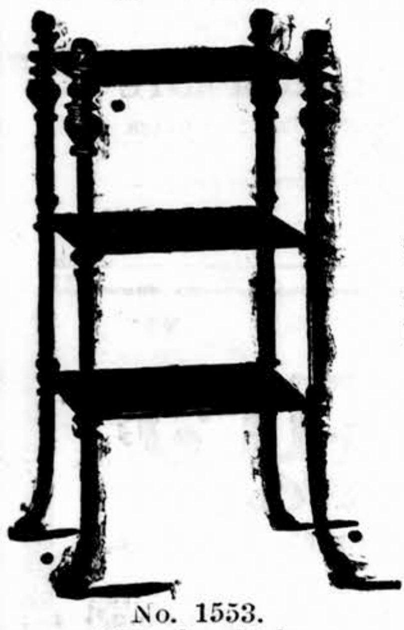

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